FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:10:51 ON 08 JAN 2003

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatf
=> s ketogenic diet
L1 871 KETOGENIC DIET

=> hyperuricem?
HYPERURICEM? IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s hyperuricem?
L2 5411 HYPERURICEM?

=> s l1 and l2
L3 6 L1 AND L2

=> d

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE
AN 2002253365 MEDLINE
DN 21988602 PubMed ID: 11992756
TI The **ketogenic diet**: a review of the experience at
Connecticut Children's Medical Center.
AU DiMario Francis J Jr; Holland Jessica
CS Department of Pediatrics, University of Connecticut School of Medicine,
Division of Pediatric Neurology at Connecticut Children's Medical Center,
Hartford 06106, USA.
SO PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY, (2002 Apr) 26 (4) 288-92.
Journal code: 8508183. ISSN: 0887-8994.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200207
ED Entered STN: 20020507
Last Updated on STN: 20020702
Entered Medline: 20020701

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 6 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 4-6

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:619842 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200619842
TITLE: Early- and late-onset complications of **ketogenic**
diet in intractable epilepsy.
AUTHOR(S): Kang, H. C. (1); Chung, D. E. (1); Kim, H. D. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Pediatrics and Epilepsy Center, Sang-gye Paik Hospital,
Seoul, Seoul South Korea
SOURCE: Epilepsia, (2002) Vol. 43, No. Supplement 7, pp. 214.
http://blackwellscience.com/epi. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Epilepsy
Society Seattle, Washington, USA December 06-11, 2002
American Epilepsy Society
. ISSN: 0013-9580.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:188226 USPATFULL
TITLE: DIETETIC FOOD COMPOSITION AND DIETETIC METHOD USING
SUCH COMPOSITION
INVENTOR(S): ZOHOUNGBOGBO, MATHIAS CHRISTIAN, RIVALTA DI TORINO,
Italy

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001033856	A1	20011025
	US 6322826	B2	20011127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-333097	A1	19990615 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-225819, filed on 5 Jan 1999, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1998-830365	19980616
	EP 1999-201794	19990604

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SOFER & HAROUN LLP, 342 MADISON AVENUE, SUITE 1921, NEW YORK, NY, 10173
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 833
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Food composition in the form of a flour comprising at least 50% of protein, less than 15% of carbohydrates and 35 to 50% of plant fibers; preferably the carbohydrate content is less than 10%, advantageously less than 5%; this composition may be used as a substitute for wheat flour in the preparation of foods such as pasta, bread, bread sticks, bakery products and pastries and constitutes the basis of a method for improving the appearance of a person by achieving a loss of weight which is beneficial from the aesthetic point of view.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80025910 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80025910 PubMed ID: 488876
TITLE: [Possibilities for weight reduction by means of diet]. Moglichkeiten zur Verminderung des Korpergewichts mittels diatetischer Massnahmen.
AUTHOR: Forster H
SOURCE: FORTSCHRITTE DER MEDIZIN, (1979 Aug 23) 97 (32) 1339-44. Journal code: 2984763R. ISSN: 0015-8178.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19791218

AB The different dietetic measures for weight reduction are described. According to the existing overweight the therapeutic measures are classified in four steps. In the first step, with low overweight, the energy-containing drinks (soft drinks and alcoholic beverages) are avoided. If the overweight is greater an additional reduction of the energy content of meal is required. A real reduction-diet (less than 1.000 Kcal/day or 4.200 KJ/day) demands extensive knowledge of food composition and greater efforts in meal composition. The availability of formula diets is considered as a relief. During starvation (or total fasting) as the step 4 of weight reduction diet, an extreme metabolic alteration takes place, which is characterized by ketosis. The same metabolic alteration is found by a fat-protein-diet (a so-called **ketogenic diet**), where hypercholesterolemia and **hyperuricemia** are common side effects. The carbohydrate-protein weight reduction diet is poor in health risks. Furthermore the normal metabolic pattern is maintained during this kind of diet if enough carbohydrates are provided per day (i.e. 80-100 g/day).

=> s hydrocoleret?
L5 3 HYDROCOLERET?

=> d

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:227711 USPATFULL

```
TI      Dietetic food composition and dietetic method using such composition
IN      Zohoungbogbo, Mathias C., Torino, ITALY
PI      US 2002122862       A1   20020905
AI      US 2001-982533      A1   20011018 (9)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-333097, filed on 15 Jun 1999,
        GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322826
PRAI    EP 1998-830365       19980616
        EP 1999-201794       19990604
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 576
INCL    INCLM: 426/549.000
NCL     NCLM:  426/549.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: A21D010-00


=> d 3

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 3  USPATFULL
AN      2001:188226  USPATFULL
TI      DIETETIC FOOD COMPOSITION AND DIETETIC METHOD USING SUCH COMPOSITION
IN      ZOHOUNGBOGBO, MATHIAS CHRISTIAN, RIVALTA DI TORINO, Italy
PI      US 2001033856       A1   20011025
        US 6322826          B2   20011127
AI      US 1999-333097      A1   19990615 (9)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-225819, filed on 5 Jan 1999,
        ABANDONED
PRAI    EP 1998-830365       19980616
        EP 1999-201794       19990604
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 833
INCL    INCLM: 424/439.000
        INCLS: 426/557.000
NCL     NCLM:  426/002.000
        NCLS:  426/549.000; 426/601.000; 426/804.000; 514/386.000; 514/561.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: A61K047-00
        ICS: A23P001-12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> fil stng
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                24.45      25.50

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATF
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.66      26.16

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:29:16 ON 08 JAN 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:29:16 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:29:16 ON 08 JAN 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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```
=> s centella asiatica
L6          655 CENTELLA ASIATICA

=> s hyperuricem? or hypouricem?
L7         6134 HYPERURICEM? OR HYPOURICEM?

=> s l6 and l7
L8            3 L6 AND L7

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9            3 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d tot

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 3  USPATFULL
AN     2002:227711  USPATFULL
TI     Dietetic food composition and dietetic method using such composition
IN     Zohoungbogbo, Mathias C., Torino, ITALY
PI     US 2002122862      A1   20020905
AI     US 2001-982533     A1   20011018 (9)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-333097, filed on 15 Jun 1999,
       GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322826
PRAI   EP 1998-830365      19980616
       EP 1999-201794      19990604
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 576
INCL   INCLM: 426/549.000
NCL    NCLM:  426/549.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: A21D010-00

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 3  USPATFULL
AN     2002:185267  USPATFULL
TI     Dietetic food composition and dietetic method using such composition
IN     Zohoungbogbo, Mathias C., Torino, ITALY
PI     US 2002098175      A1   20020725
AI     US 2001-982554     A1   20011018 (9)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-333097, filed on 15 Jun 1999,
       PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-225819, filed on 5 Jan
       1999, ABANDONED
PRAI   EP 1998-830365      19980616
       EP 1999-201794      19990604
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 709
INCL   INCLM: 424/094.210
       INCLS: 514/171.000; 514/033.000; 514/540.000; 514/629.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/094.210
       NCLS:  514/171.000; 514/033.000; 514/540.000; 514/629.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: A61K038-54
       ICS: A61K031-704; A61K031-56; A61K031-16; A61K031-24
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9   ANSWER 3 OF 3  USPATFULL
AN     2001:188226  USPATFULL
TI     DIETETIC FOOD COMPOSITION AND DIETETIC METHOD USING SUCH COMPOSITION
IN     ZOHOUNGBOGBO, MATHIAS CHRISTIAN, RIVALTA DI TORINO, Italy
PI     US 2001033856      A1   20011025
       US 6322826         B2   20011127
AI     US 1999-333097     A1   19990615 (9)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-225819, filed on 5 Jan 1999,
       ABANDONED
PRAI   EP 1998-830365      19980616
       EP 1999-201794      19990604
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 833
INCL   INCLM: 424/439.000
       INCLS: 426/557.000
```

NCL NCLM: 426/002.000
NCLS: 426/549.000; 426/601.000; 426/804.000; 514/386.000; 514/561.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K047-00
ICS: A23P001-12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s benfluorex
L10 276 BENFLUOREX

=> s hypercholesterolemia
L11 47365 HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

=> s l10 and l11
L12 33 L10 AND L11

=> dup rem l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 29 DUP REM L12 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 26-29

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998330340 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98330340 PubMed ID: 9667766
TITLE: Metabolic and anti-atherogenic effects of long-term **benfluorex** in dyslipidemic insulin-resistant sand rats (Psammomys obesus).
AUTHOR: Marquie G; El Madani T; Solera M L; Pieraggi M T; Hadjiisky P; Ravel D; Seguin L; Bennani N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Recherche des Macrophages, Mediateurs de l'Inflammation et Interactions Cellulaires, Toulouse, France.
SOURCE: LIFE SCIENCES, (1998) 63 (1) 65-76.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199807
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980731
Last Updated on STN: 19980731
Entered Medline: 19980723
AB **Benfluorex** is a clinical lipid-lowering agent with antihyperglycemic properties. The effect of long-term oral treatment (10 mg/kg/day for 7.5 months) on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism and aortic morphology was investigated in 24 insulin-resistant sand rats receiving a standard laboratory diet supplemented with cholesterol (2%). Untreated controls (n=34) developed impaired glucose tolerance, hyperinsulinemia, hypertriglyceridemia, **hypercholesterolemia** and elevated plasma LDL- and VLDL-cholesterol, positively correlated with the proportion of the thoracic aorta displaying oil red O-positive atherosclerosis; ultrastructural examination showed intimal lipid deposits, foam cells, polymorph infiltrates and fibrosis. **Benfluorex**-treated animals showed significant decreases in glucose intolerance, hyperinsulinemia, hypertriglyceridemia, **hypercholesterolemia**, and plasma LDL- and VLDL-cholesterol, with no evidence of aortic atheroma. The metabolic benefits of **benfluorex** may protect against the long-term development of atherosclerosis in the insulin-resistant dyslipidemic syndrome.

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93066063 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93066063 PubMed ID: 1438102
TITLE: [Mode of action of **benfluorex**. Recent data].
Mode d'action du **benfluorex**. Donnees recentes.
AUTHOR: Brindley D N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
SOURCE: PRESSE MEDICALE, (1992 Sep 9) 21 (28) 1330-5. Ref: 26
Journal code: 8302490. ISSN: 0755-4982.
PUB. COUNTRY: France

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19930122
Entered Medline: 19921214

AB An increased risk of developing premature atherosclerosis is associated with stress, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. These conditions are associated with insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, hypertriglyceridemia and **hypercholesterolemia**. An alternative way of interpreting insulin resistance is to consider that metabolism in this condition would be regulated to a greater extent by stress hormones and in particular by cortisol. Glucocorticoids and fatty acids (which are produced in response to stress) antagonise the actions of insulin in promoting glucose uptake and protein synthesis, in decreasing gluconeogenesis and protein catabolism, and promoting the clearance of intermediate density lipoprotein and low density lipoprotein from the circulation by the liver. They also promote the secretion of very low density lipoprotein thus producing hypertriglyceridemia and **hypercholesterolemia**. By contrast to this antagonism, cortisol can also facilitate the action of insulin in stimulating the storage of energy via glycogen and fatty acid synthesis and through lipoprotein lipase in adipose tissue. These effects are significant in relation to obesity and to weight gain. An increased control of metabolism by cortisol therefore produces changes in metabolism that are potentially atherogenic and it is associated with insulin resistance and the other risk factors for atherosclerosis. **Benfluorex** treatment improves insulin sensitivity and has antihyperglycemic and hypolipidemic effects in human beings and in experimental animals. These effects can be observed independently of weight loss, but lowering food intake also produces a metabolic benefit. Long-term treatment with **benfluorex** can also decrease stress responses in terms of glucocorticoid release and the stimulation of lipolysis probably by its serotoninergic control of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. Such an action provides for an integrated treatment of the obese-diabetic-hyperlipidemic syndrome. **Benfluorex** produces overall changes in metabolism that tend to normalise the major risk factors associated with premature atherosclerosis. This provides a potential advantage over other therapies for atherosclerosis which may ameliorate a symptom (e.g., hyperlipidemia) without treating the underlying metabolic disturbance that predisposes to atherogenesis.

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:550130 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:150130
TITLE: Decreased serum lipids, serum insulin and triacylglycerol synthesis in adipose tissue of JCR:LA-corpulent rats treated with **benfluorex**
AUTHOR(S): Brindley, David N.; Hales, Paul; Al-Sieni, Abdulbasit I. I.; Russell, James C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2S2, Can.
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1991), 1085(1), 119-25
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rats of the JCR:LA-corpulent strain were treated with **benfluorex** daily at a dose of 25 mg/kg. This strain of rat, if homozygous for the cp gene (cp/cp), is hyperphagous, obese, hypertriglyceridemic, insulin-resistant and in the case of male rats, atherosclerosis prone. The **benfluorex** treatment produced a sharp redn. in food intake which remained suppressed despite recovery toward normal after 2 wk of treatment. This was accompanied by sustained decreases in body wt. and adipose tissue mass. The ability of adipose tissue from female rats to take up glucose and convert it to lactate, glyceride-glycerol and fatty acids was decreased. This decrease was largely due to decreased adipose tissue mass. The serum concns. of glucose, lactate, triacylglycerol, cholesterol, phospholipids and insulin were decreased in both sexes. The treatment also improved glucose tolerance and decreased corticosterone concns. in male rats only. While redn. of food consumption contributes to

the effects seen, **benfluorex** clearly had significant direct metabolic effects. The effects are consistent with an improved insulin sensitivity leading to a decrease in circulating triacylglycerol. The changes produced by **benfluorex** are all in directions that should inhibit atherogenesis in this animal model for the human obesity (hypertriglyceridemia) insulin-resistant syndrome.

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81103256 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81103256 PubMed ID: 6256875
TITLE: [Cross-over study of **benfluorex** and a hypolipemic agent in diet-resistant types IV and II b hyperlipemia (author's transl)].
Etude de l'efficacite du **benfluorex** et d'un hypolipidemiant de reference en traitement croise dans les hyperlipidemies de types IV et II b non corrigees par le regime seul.
AUTHOR: Graisely B; Cloarec M
SOURCE: SEMAINE DES HOPITAUX, (1980 Jun 18-25) 56 (25-28) 1221-5.
Journal code: 9410059.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810324
AB The effects of **benfluorex** and a hypolipemic agent were compared in 24 patients with types IV or II b hyperlipoproteinemia unimproved after 4 months diet, by means of a cross-over study with two periods of two months treatment separated by two months without treatment. Results showed similar efficacy for each treatment against lipid parameters; statistically significant variations in body weight (-0,8%; p < 0,0001), fasting blood sugar (-11,7%; p < 0.001), and of uric acid (-8,3%; P greater than or equal to 0,001) with **benfluorex** VS., respectively (-0,1%; P: NS), (+ 3,4%; P < 0.05), and (+ 1,3% PP: NS) with the hypolipemic agent; statistically significant reductions in VLDL electrophoretic levels; (29,7%: P < 0,001) with **benfluorex** VS., (17,3%; P < 0.001) with the hypolipemic agent; and an increase in HDL electrophoretic levels; **benfluorex** (10,7%; P < 0,001) VS., (0,9%; P: NS) with the hypolipemic agent.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	21.83	47.99

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.65	-0.65

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

=> s metformin
0 METFORMIN
L14 0 METFORMIN

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATF

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.54	48.53

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.65

```
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:38:58 ON 08 JAN 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:38:58 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:38:58 ON 08 JAN 2003
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=> s metformin
L15       5863 METFORMIN

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:10:51 ON 08 JAN 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:13:40 ON 08 JAN
     2003
L1          871 S KETOGENIC DIET
L2         5411 S HYPERURICEM?
L3            6 S L1 AND L2
L4            6 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5            3 S HYDROCOLERET?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:22:49 ON 08 JAN 2003

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:29:16 ON 08 JAN
     2003
L6          655 S CENTELLA ASIATICA
L7         6134 S HYPERURICEM? OR HYPOURICEM?
L8            3 S L6 AND L7
L9            3 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10         276 S BENFLUOREX
L11       47365 S HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA
L12          33 S L10 AND L11
L13          29 DUP REM L12 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:33:38 ON 08 JAN 2003
L14           0 S METFORMIN

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:38:58 ON 08 JAN
     2003
L15        5863 S METFORMIN

=> s l11 and l15
L16         147 L11 AND L15

=> dup rem l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17         134 DUP REM L16 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l11 (S) l15
L18          23 L11 (S) L15

=> dup rem l18
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L19          19 DUP REM L18 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 15-19

L19  ANSWER 15 OF 19     MEDLINE                         DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER:    88240640     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     88240640   PubMed ID: 3377878
TITLE:               The antidiabetic drug metformin decreases cholesterol
                     metabolism in cultured human fibroblasts.
AUTHOR:              Maziere J C; Maziere C; Mora L; Gardette J; Salmon S;
                     Auclair M; Polonovski J
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Faculte de Medecine Saint-Antoine, UA 524 du CNRS, Paris,
```

France.
SOURCE: ATHEROSCLEROSIS, (1988 May) 71 (1) 27-33.
Journal code: 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198806
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19880630

AB The effect of the hypoglycemic biguanide drug **Metformin** was investigated after a 72 h pretreatment of human cultured fibroblasts. **Metformin** induced a moderate increase in low density lipoprotein binding, uptake and internalization (25% increase after treatment with 5 X 10(-4) M of drug). A decrease in sterol, fatty acid and triacyglycerol synthesis from sodium acetate was observed after pretreatment with the drug, with a dose-dependent effect in the range of 5 X 10(-5) to 5 X 10(-4) M (50% reduction of sterol synthesis after treatment with **Metformin** 5 X 10(-4) M). This effect was also observed in fibroblasts from a patient with homozygous familial **hypercholesterolemia**. Cholesterol esterification studied by incorporation of radiolabeled oleic acid was reduced by **Metformin** (40% of control after treatment with **Metformin** 5 X 10(-4) M) whereas incorporation into triacylglycerols was less impaired. These effects of **Metformin** on cholesterol metabolism were observed either in the presence or in the absence of low density lipoproteins. Moreover, **Metformin** also reduced cholesterol esterification in J774 monocyte-macrophage cells. **Metformin** also induced a decrease of hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase activity in cultured fibroblasts and a reduction of acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol-O-acyltransferase activity in cultured fibroblasts and J774 cells.

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:3289 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:3289
TITLE: Arachidonic acid metabolites in the interaction between platelets and arterial walls
AUTHOR(S): Paoletti, R.; Tremoli, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacol. Pharmacogn., Univ. Milan, Milan, Italy
SOURCE: Giornale della Arteriosclerosi (1982), 7(1), 213-16
CODEN: GIARA5; ISSN: 0017-0224
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Blood platelets from patients with hypercholesterolemia (HC) type IIA, stimulated in vitro with 25 units thrombin/mL or 30 .mu.g collagen/mL, showed malondialdehyde levels that were above those of similarly treated normal platelets. Blood platelets from rabbits with dietary HC were aggregated by lower concns. of collagen than normal platelets. Platelets from HC rabbits treated with metformin (a drug which does not affect blood plasma cholesterol but increases platelet membrane fluidity) showed nearly normal collagen-induced aggregability. Thus, HC in rabbits induces hyperaggregability of blood platelets which is similar to that of platelets of patients with HC type IIA.

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:433261 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:33261
TITLE: Metformin reduces platelet hypersensitivity in hypercholesterolemic rabbits
AUTHOR(S): Tremoli, Elena; Ghiselli, Giancarlo; Maderna, Paola; Colli, Susanna; Sirtori, Cesare R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacol. Pharmacogn., Univ. Milan, Milan, 20129, Italy
SOURCE: Atherosclerosis (Shannon, Ireland) (1982), 41(1), 53-60
CODEN: ATHSBL; ISSN: 0021-9150
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of metformin on platelet responsiveness to aggregating agents were studied in cholesterol-fed rabbits. Three groups of animals were

fed, for 1 mo, either a normal (N), or a hypercholesterolemic (HC), or a hypercholesterolemic plus 0.5% metformin diet (HC + Met). Platelets from the HC rabbits required significantly lower collagen and arachidonic acid concns. to aggregate, as compared to platelets from N rabbits. The platelet response from the HC + Met rabbits was not significantly different from that of normals. The cholesterol/phospholipid ratio in platelets was increased in both dietary groups (HC, HC + Met). The serum thromboxane B2 concns. did not show any significant difference between the groups. Plasma exchange expts. failed to indicate a specific effect of the plasma environment on platelet behavior. In view of the inactivity of metformin on the platelet cyclooxygenase pathway, the reported results suggest that metformin may act by an as yet unexplored mechanism.

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 19 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82027578 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82027578 PubMed ID: 7286137
TITLE: Changes in the lipoproteins of rabbits on a high-fat, cholesterol-free diet; preventive action of metformin.
AUTHOR: Lacombe C; Nibbelink M
SOURCE: EXPERIENTIA, (1981) 37 (8) 854-5.
Journal code: 0376547. ISSN: 0014-4754.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19811221
AB Endogenous **hypercholesterolemia** induced by a cholesterol-free, high-fat diet corresponds to an increase in the level of low density lipoproteins and their enrichment in cholesterol esters. **Metformin** has no effect on the rise in plasma cholesterol but completely prevents the appearance of cholesterol-rich low-density lipoprotein.

L19 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:197644 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:197644
TITLE: Turnover and aortic uptake of very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) from hypercholesteremic rabbits: effect of metformin
AUTHOR(S): Sirtori, Cesare R.; Innocenti, L.; Grigolato, P. G.; Rodriguez, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Morbid Anat., Univ. Milan, Milan, Italy
SOURCE: Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology (1977), 82(Atheroscler.: Metab., Morphol., Clin. Aspects), 268-71
CODEN: AEMBAP; ISSN: 0065-2598
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Metformin [657-24-9] administration (135 mg/kg/day in diet, for 4 wk) only slightly modified cholesterol [57-88-5] induced hyperlipidemia (from 1403 to 978 mg/dL) in rabbits. Triglyceride and blood sugar levels were not different. Aortic and liver lipids markedly decreased and the compn. of very low d. lipoproteins (VLDL) changed in treated rabbits. Protein concn., phosphatidylethanolamines, and phosphatidylinositols increased whereas cholesterol esters and sphingomyelin content decreased. Turnover of VLDL was markedly accelerated and the uptake of the labeled VLDL into the aorta was lower in the treated animals. VLDL and low d. lipoproteins taken from metformin treated animals had lower affinity for the aortic lipoprotein complexing factor than those from control animals. Thus, metformin can markedly reduce atherosclerosis while only moderately influencing hyperlipidemia.

=> d ibib abs 11-14

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 19 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001208494 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21176757 PubMed ID: 11281188
TITLE: Myositis, microvesicular hepatitis, and progression to cirrhosis from troglitazone added to simvastatin.
AUTHOR: Caldwell S H; Hespenheide E E; von Borstel R W

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA.
SOURCE: DIGESTIVE DISEASES AND SCIENCES, (2001 Feb) 46 (2) 376-8. Journal code: 7902782. ISSN: 0163-2116.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010417
Last Updated on STN: 20010417
Entered Medline: 20010412

AB A 68-year-old woman, with type 2 diabetes mellitus, **hypercholesterolemia**, and prior long-term simvastatin therapy, self-resumed troglitazone after running out of **metformin**. She developed an acute severe hepatitis with microvesicular steatosis and mysositis. There was subsequent resolution of the myositis but progression of the hepatitis to symptomatic cirrhosis over a period of 12 weeks. Both troglitazone and simvastatin are metabolized by cytochrome P-450 3A4. Troglitazone typically induces metabolism of drugs metabolized by this cytochrome so that simple simvastatin toxicity seems less likely to have been involved. The association with myositis, the severity of the hepatitis with progression to cirrhosis, and the presence of microvesicular steatosis suggests altered mitochondrial metabolism, which has been described with each agent, as the underlying pathogenic mechanism. Although troglitazone (Rezulin) has been withdrawn from the market, other similar agents are available for therapy of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Increased awareness of a potential interaction between these two classes of drugs is warranted.

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 19 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001303127 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20540820 PubMed ID: 11092283
TITLE: The Diabetes Prevention Program: baseline characteristics of the randomized cohort. The Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group.
AUTHOR: Anonymous
SOURCE: DIABETES CARE, (2000 Nov) 23 (11) 1619-29. Journal code: 7805975. ISSN: 0149-5992.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(MULTICENTER STUDY)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010604
Last Updated on STN: 20010604
Entered Medline: 20010531

AB OBJECTIVE: The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) is a 27-center randomized clinical trial designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of interventions that may delay or prevent development of diabetes in people at increased risk for type 2 diabetes. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: Eligibility requirements were age > or = 25 years, BMI > or = 24 kg/m2 (> or = 22 kg/m2 for Asian-Americans), and impaired glucose tolerance plus a fasting plasma glucose of 5.3-6.9 mmol/l (or < or = 6.9 mmol for American Indians). Randomization of participants into the DPP over 2.7 years ended in June 1999. Baseline data for the three treatment groups--intensive lifestyle modification, standard care plus **metformin**, and standard care plus placebo--are presented for the 3,234 participants who have been randomized. RESULTS: Of all participants, 55% were Caucasian, 20% were African-American, 16% were Hispanic, 5% were American Indian, and 4% were Asian-American. Their average age at entry was 51 +/- 10.7 years (mean +/- SD), and 67.7% were women. Moreover, 16% were < 40 years of age, and 20% were > or = 60 years of age. Of the women, 48% were postmenopausal. Men and women had similar frequencies of history of **hypercholesterolemia** (37 and 33%, respectively) or hypertension (29 and 26%, respectively). On the basis of fasting lipid determinations, 54% of men and 40% of women fit National Cholesterol Education Program criteria for abnormal lipid profiles. More men than women were current or former cigarette smokers or had a history of coronary heart disease. Furthermore, 66% of men and 71% of women had a first-degree relative with

diabetes. Overall, BMI averaged 34.0 +/- 6.7 kg/m2 at baseline with 57% of the men and 73% of women having a BMI > or = 30 kg/m2. Average fasting plasma glucose (6.0 +/- 0.5 mmol/l) and HbA1c (5.9 +/- 0.5%) in men were comparable with values in women (5.9 +/- 0.4 mmol/l and 5.9 +/- 0.5%, respectively). CONCLUSIONS: The DPP has successfully randomized a large cohort of participants with a wide distribution of age, obesity, and ethnic and racial backgrounds who are at high risk for developing type 2 diabetes. The study will examine the effects of interventions on the development of diabetes.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 19 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96084542 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96084542 PubMed ID: 8557288
TITLE: Special features of coronary heart disease in people of the Indian sub-continent.
AUTHOR: Vardan S; Mookherjee S; Vardan S; Sinha A K
CORPORATE SOURCE: V.A. Medical Center, Syracuse, New York, USA.
SOURCE: INDIAN HEART JOURNAL, (1995 Jul-Aug) 47 (4) 399-407. Ref: 126
Journal code: 0374675. ISSN: 0019-4832.
PUB. COUNTRY: India
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960312
Last Updated on STN: 19960312
Entered Medline: 19960228

AB Contrary to the popular belief, coronary heart disease (CHD) is indeed common in the Indian sub-continent. Expatriate Indians in their newly adopted countries have 3 to 5 times more chance of developing CHD than the native population or the other immigrant groups. The well-known risk factors such as **hypercholesterolemia**, hypertension and smoking do not appear to play a major role, while the syndrome of insulin resistance seems to be an important risk factor for CHD in people of this sub-continent. Abdominal obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, and low plasma HDL cholesterol are the markers of this syndrome. Increased plasma insulin levels or even better, the C-peptide measurement may help in identifying the abnormality early. As CHD among Indians has been found to be severe and more diffuse with serious complications and increased mortality at a younger age, preventive measures need to be instituted early. Low fat and complex carbohydrate diet along with regular aerobic exercise may help reduce abdominal obesity, improve insulin sensitivity and HDL cholesterol levels. Hypertriglyceridemia uncontrolled by above measures may require pharmacotherapy with agents such as gemfibrozil. Smoking must be stopped to help reduce insulin resistance and improve HDL levels and endothelial function. Those with hypertension should be considered for therapy with ACE inhibitors, which may improve insulin sensitivity. In patients with insulin resistance, therapy with **metformin** or troglitazone may be helpful.

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 19 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91151686 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91151686 PubMed ID: 2291838
TITLE: Cholesterol lowering effect of metformin in combined hyperlipidemia: placebo controlled double blind trial.
AUTHOR: Pentikainen P J; Voutilainen E; Aro A; Uusitupa M; Penttila I; Vapaatalo H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Department of Medicine, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Finland.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF MEDICINE, (1990) 22 (5) 307-12.
Journal code: 8906388. ISSN: 0785-3890.
PUB. COUNTRY: Finland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910428
Last Updated on STN: 19970203

Entered Medline: 19910410

AB **Metformin**, an antidiabetic biguanide derivative, prevents experimental atherosclerosis and induces structural changes in lipoproteins in experimental animals. In the present study we investigated the effect of **metformin** on serum lipoproteins and platelet function in 24 non-diabetic patients with type II B hyperlipidemia. The patients were randomly given **metformin** in two dosage levels (1.0 g/day and 2.0 g/day) and placebo for periods of nine weeks in a crossover trial. **Metformin** caused a dose dependent fall in the concentrations of total serum cholesterol and of LDL-cholesterol. The average concentration of total cholesterol was 8.54 +/- 0.22 (SE) mmol/l, 8.12 +/- 0.19 mmol/l and 7.79 +/- 0.15 mmol/l during placebo, **metformin** 1.0 g/day and 2.0 g/day treatments, respectively. Both **metformin** values differed significantly (P less than 0.05) from the placebo value. Thus there was an average fall of 8.1% in total cholesterol after the higher **metformin** dose. LDL-cholesterol was 5.25 +/- 0.23 mmol/l after placebo, falling by 3.1% and 9.6% after **metformin** doses of 1.0 g/day and 2.0 g/day, respectively. The concentrations of HDL-cholesterol and total serum triglycerides showed no significant changes. Body weight, blood glucose, plasma insulin, blood lactate, platelet function and urinary excretion of prostanoids remained unchanged during the study. The reduction of total- and LDL-cholesterol levels may be a welcome additional consequence of **metformin** during treatment of diabetic patients with **hypercholesterolemia**.

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=> s l6 and l11
L20          4 L6 AND L11

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21           4 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti tot

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 4  USPATFULL
TI     Dietetic food composition and dietetic method using such composition

L21  ANSWER 2 OF 4  USPATFULL
TI     Dietetic food composition and dietetic method using such composition

L21  ANSWER 3 OF 4  USPATFULL
TI     Triterpene compositions and methods for use thereof

L21  ANSWER 4 OF 4  USPATFULL
TI     DIETETIC FOOD COMPOSITION AND DIETETIC METHOD USING SUCH COMPOSITION


=> d 3 ibib abs

L21  ANSWER 3 OF 4  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:224280  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  Triterpene compositions and methods for use thereof
INVENTOR(S):            Arntzen, Charles J., Ithaca, NY, United States
                        Blake, Mary E., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        Gutterman, Jordan U., Houston, TX, United States
                        Hoffmann, Joseph J., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        Jayatilake, Gamini S., Broomfield, CO, United States
                        Bailey, David T., Boulder, CO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Research Development Foundation, Carson City, NV,
                        United States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6444233         B1   20020903
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1999-314691          19990519  (9)

                              NUMBER        DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 1998-99066P     19980903 (60)
                        US 1998-85997P     19980519 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
```

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tate, Christopher R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Flood, Michele C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fulbright & Jaworski LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 73 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7526
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides novel saponin mixtures and compounds which are isolated from the species Acacia victoriae and methods for their use. These compounds may contain a triterpene moiety, such as acacic or oleanolic acid, to which oligosaccharides and monoterpenoid moieties are attached. The mixtures and compounds have properties related to the regulation of apoptosis and cytotoxicity of cells and exhibit potent anti-tumor effects against a variety of tumor cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 kwic

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL
DETD The two main saponins asiaticoside and madecassoside from **Centella asiatica** (Umbelliferae) have been separated with the aid of an Ito multi-layer coil separator-extractor (P.C. Inc.) equipped with a 66 m.times.2.6. . .
DETD X-ray crystallography has been used to elucidate the molecular geometry of the trisaccharide triterpene asiaticoside from **Centella asiatica** (Umbelliferae). Crystallization was from dioxane (Mahato et al., 1987). X-ray diffraction analysis was also successful for confirmation of the structure. .. .
DETD . . . end of the study. Groups 2-4 are fed the NRC diet plus 1% cholesterol for another two-week period to induce **hypercholesterolemia**. Then, Group 2 will continue on this diet until the end of the study, while Groups 3 and 4 will. . .

=> s weight loss or obesi? or weight gain?
L22 321718 WEIGHT LOSS OR OBESI? OR WEIGHT GAIN?

=> s l6 and l22
L23 15 L6 AND L22

=> dup rem l23
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23
L24 13 DUP REM L23 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 9-13

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001332231 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21293407 PubMed ID: 11399290
TITLE: Protection against radiation-induced conditioned taste aversion by **Centella asiatica**.
AUTHOR: Shobi V; Goel H C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiation Biology Division, Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences, DRDO, Lucknow Marg, New Delhi 110 054, India.
SOURCE: PHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR, (2001 May) 73 (1-2) 19-23. Journal code: 0151504. ISSN: 0031-9384.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010813
Last Updated on STN: 20010813
Entered Medline: 20010809
AB Radiations are known to cause behavioural perturbations like conditioned taste aversion (CTA), performance decrement, learning, etc., even at very low doses. The manifestation of radiation-induced behavioural degradation has not been understood well and requires further studies. Therefore, the effects of low-dose whole-body 60Co gamma-irradiation in male rats were

studied in terms of body weight and CTA learning. For CTA, the consumption of saccharin solution was considered as a parameter. To protect against the adverse effects of radiation, **Centella asiatica** (aqueous extract) was tested and compared with ondansetron, a standard antiemetic drug. A dose of 2 Gy incurred significant body **weight loss** [t(9)=9.00, P<.05] and induced CTA in rats [t(26)=9.344, P<.01]. Administration of C. asiatica (100 mg/kg bw ip, 2 Gy, -1 h) rendered significant radioprotection against radiation-induced body **weight loss** and CTA that became evident on the second postirradiation day [t(7)=0.917, P>>.05; t(7)=4.016, P>.05]. Ondansetron (1 mg/kg bw) elicited higher degree of protection against CTA [t(7)=3.641, P>.05] than C. asiatica [t(7)=7.196, P>.05] on the first postirradiation day, but on the second postirradiation day, both were equally effective [t(7)=3.38, P>.05; t(7)=4.01, P>.05]. In case of C. asiatica-treated animals, however, there was a consistently declining CTA from the second to the fifth postirradiation day whereas in ondansetron-treated animals it was inconsistent. Present investigation suggests that C. asiatica could be useful in preventing radiation-induced behavioural changes during clinical radiotherapy.

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:20355 USPATFULL
TITLE: Slimming composition based on Ginkgo biloba as an alpha-2-blocker
INVENTOR(S): Soudant, Etienne, Fresnes, France
Nadaud, Jean-Francois, Paris, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5194259		19930316
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-798329		19911127 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1990-14864	19901128

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hulina, Amy
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman, Darby & Cushman
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 382
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A cosmetic slimming composition for topical application to the skin contains in combination Ginkgo biloba as an alpha-2-blocker and at least one other alpha-2-blocker. This anti-cellulitis composition is capable of checking or stopping local fat accumulation and improving the esthetic appearance of the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:413231 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396078956
TITLE: Plants used in ethnomedicine for asthma in Kivu (Zaire.
AUTHOR(S): Kasonia, K. (1); Ansay, M.; Gustin, P.; Plume, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Universite Lubumbashi, l'Universite Liege, Fac. Medecine Veterinaire, Pharmacologie Toxicologie, B-41 Bld. de Colonster, Sart-Tilman, B-4000 Liege, Belgique
SOURCE: Belgian Journal of Botany, (1993) Vol. 126, No. 1, pp. 20-28.
ISSN: 0778-4031.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French; English
AB In Kivu (Zaire), out ethnobotanical investigations led to the identification of 30 plants belonging to 20 families used in the treatment of asthma. They are listed with scientific names, but local names, preparation methods and direction for use are also detailed.

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:96754 USPATFULL
TITLE: Magnetically influenced homeopathic pharmaceutical formulations, methods of their preparation and methods of their administration
INVENTOR(S): Whitson-Fischman, Walter, New York, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Whitson Laboratories, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5162037		19921110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-696759		19910507 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-540295, filed on 19 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-176731, filed on 1 Apr 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cohen, Lee S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Haug, Edgar H., Kilcoyne, John M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2156
AB A method for treating pathogenic conditions of the human body by preparing a homeopathic mixture of at least one herb, herbal extract or other compound exhibiting therapeutic properties, adding a magnetically permeable substance to the mixture if necessary, magnetizing the resulting mixture to impart a substantially unipolar magnetic charge on the mixture and administering the magnetized mixture through one or more specific acupuncture points associated with producing a desired response to the particular condition being treated. The invention is also directed to the treatment of various diseases through the oral, auricular, topical or injectable administration of magnetically influenced homeopathic medicaments.

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:413230 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396078955
TITLE: Evaluation of possible galactagogue activity of a selected group of Sri Lankan medicinal plants.
AUTHOR(S): Tennekoon, Kamani H. (1); Jeevathayaparan, S.; Karunanayake, Eric H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Physiol., Fac. Med., Univ. Colombo, Colombo
SOURCE: Journal of the National Science Council of Sri Lanka, (1992) Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 33-41.
ISSN: 0300-9254.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB In view of the potential benefits of herbal medicinal plants in improving lactation, a selected group of Sri Lankan plants used in the traditional system of Medicine as galactagogues were evaluated for possible galactagoguic activity of Sprague Dawley rats. Extracts of Nigella sativa, Dregea volubilis, Ipomea digitata, Borassus flabellifer, Corriandrum sativum, Momordica charantia, Carica papaya, **Centella asiatica** and Allium sativum were administered orally to lactating rates for 1 week from the 5th day after delivery. The number of littermates were limiting to 7 per mother. **Weight gain** and milk intake in the litter on the 7th day of the experiment were compared with control groups that received equivalent amounts of vehicle under identical conditions. Significant galactagoguic activity was not detected in any of the plant extracts studied, although the doses of extracts used were adequate to concentrate possible active principles. However, a seasonal variation of the active principle or possible inactivation of the galatagoguic activity in the digestive system cannot be excluded.

=> s urinat?
L25 18178 URINAT?

=> s l6 and l25

```
L26          1 L6 AND L25

=> d

L26  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL
AN     1999:91815  USPATFULL
TI     Haemostatic circumcision bandage
IN     Friedman, Jack, 5050 Bourret, #209, Montreal Que., Canada  H3W1L4
PI     US 5935091              19990810
AI     US 1997-993095          19971218 (8)
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
LN.CNT 231
INCL   INCLM: 602/079.000
       INCLS: 602/041.000; 602/058.000; 602/067.000; 128/844.000; 002/021.000;
              604/037.000
NCL    NCLM:  602/079.000
       NCLS:  002/021.000; 128/844.000; 602/041.000; 602/058.000; 602/067.000;
              604/037.000
IC     [6]
       ICM: A61F013-00
EXF    602/41; 602/79; 604/37


=> s madasiatic acid or asiaticoside
L27        390 MADASIATIC ACID OR ASIATICOSIDE

=> s l27 and (l7 or diuret?)
L28          9 L27 AND (L7 OR DIURET?)

=> dup rem l28
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L28
L29          9 DUP REM L28 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic 5-9

L29  ANSWER 5 OF 9  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001:59406  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and
                        method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S):            Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States
                        Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States
                        (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6221383          B1   20010424
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1999-318121           19990525  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Division of Ser. No. US 1997-907906, filed on 11 Aug
                        1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-178558,
                        filed on 7 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5656286,
                        issued on 12 Aug 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Williamson, Michael A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     20 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             3035
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     A blend of at least two polymers, or at least one polymer and a soluble
       polyvinylpyrrolidone, in combination with a drug provides a
       pressure-sensitive adhesive composition for a transdermal drug delivery
       system in which the drug is delivered from the pressure-sensitive
       adhesive composition and through dermis when the pressure-sensitive
       adhesive composition is in contact with human skin. According to the
       invention, soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used to prevent
       crystallization of the drug, without affecting the rate of drug delivery
       from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition.
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD 92. **Diuretics**, including:
DETD 143. Vulnerary agents such as Acetylcysteine, Allantoin, **Asiaticoside**, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer and Oxaceprol.

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:18064 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S):	Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6024976		20000215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-907906		19970811 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-178558, filed on 7 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5656286 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-722342, filed on 27 Jun 1991 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 671709
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	66
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	20 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3328

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A blend of at least two polymers, or at least one polymer and a soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone, in combination with a drug provides a pressure-sensitive adhesive composition for a transdermal drug delivery system in which the drug is delivered from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition and through dermis when the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition is in contact with human skin. According to the invention, soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used to prevent crystallization of the drug, without affecting the rate of drug delivery from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD 92. **Diuretics**, including:
DETD 143. Vulnerary agents such as Acetylcysteine, Allantoin, **Asiaticoside**, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer and Oxaceprol.

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:17360 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S):	Kanios, David P., Miami, FL, United States Gentile, Joseph A., Plantation, FL, United States Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5719197		19980217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477361		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112330, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5446070 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 1995-477361, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-67001, filed on 26 May 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US

1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable bioadhesive carrier, a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a clay, and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD **DIURETIC**
DETD VULNERARY such as Allantoin, **Asiaticoside**, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:70731 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S): Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5656286		19970812
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-178558		19940107 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-722342, filed on 27 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5474783 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267, issued on 19 Feb 1991 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168, issued on 21 Mar 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 73
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3344
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A blend of at least two polymers, or at least one polymer and a soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone, in combination with a drug provides a pressure-sensitive adhesive composition for a transdermal drug delivery system in which the drug is delivered from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition and through dermis when the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition is in contact with human skin. According to the invention, soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used to prevent crystallization of the drug, without affecting the rate of drug delivery from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD 92. **Diuretics**, including:
DETD 143. Vulnerary agents such as Acetylcysteine, Allantoin, **Asiaticoside**, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer and Oxaceprol.

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:78209 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nover Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5446070		19950829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-112330		19930827 (8)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20100810
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2434
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD **DIURETIC**
DETD VULNERARY such as Allantoin, **Asiaticoside**, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer

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L29 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods to effect the release profile in the transdermal administration of active agents

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Triterpene compositions and methods for use thereof

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Cosmetic formulations containing extracts from phyllanthus emblica and centella asiatica and/or bacopa monnieri

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Cosmetic preparations containing extracts from phyllanthus emblica and centella asiatica and/or bacopa monnieri

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically

active agents

=> d ibib abs kwic 2 3

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:224280 USPATFULL
TITLE: Triterpene compositions and methods for use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Arntzen, Charles J., Ithaca, NY, United States
Blake, Mary E., Tucson, AZ, United States
Gutterman, Jordan U., Houston, TX, United States
Hoffmann, Joseph J., Tucson, AZ, United States
Jayatilake, Gamini S., Broomfield, CO, United States
Bailey, David T., Boulder, CO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Development Foundation, Carson City, NV, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6444233	B1	20020903
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-314691		19990519 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-99066P	19980903 (60)
	US 1998-85997P	19980519 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tate, Christopher R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Flood, Michele C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fulbright & Jaworski LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 73 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7526
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides novel saponin mixtures and compounds which are isolated from the species Acacia victoriae and methods for their use. These compounds may contain a triterpene moiety, such as acacic or oleanolic acid, to which oligosaccharides and monoterpenoid moieties are attached. The mixtures and compounds have properties related to the regulation of apoptosis and cytotoxicity of cells and exhibit potent anti-tumor effects against a variety of tumor cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . invention may be used as solvents, antioxidants, anti-fungal and anti-viral agents, piscicides or molluscicides, contraceptives, antihelmintics, angiogenesis regulators, UV-protectants, expectorants, **diuretics**, anti-inflammatory agents, regulators of cholesterol metabolism, cardiovascular effectors, anti-ulcer agents, analgesics, sedatives, immunomodulators, antipyretics, as agents for decreasing capillary fragility,. . .
DETD The two main saponins **asiaticoside** and madecassoside from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae) have been separated with the aid of an Ito multi-layer coil separator-extractor (P.C. Inc.). . .
DETD X-ray crystallography has been used to elucidate the molecular geometry of the trisaccharide triterpene **asiaticoside** from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Crystallization was from dioxane (Mahato et al., 1987). X-ray diffraction analysis was also successful for confirmation. . .
DETD . . . of the triterpene compounds of the invention as solvents, anti-fungal and anti-viral agents, piscicides or molluscicides, contraceptives, antihelmintics, UV-protectants, expectorants, **diuretics**, anti-inflammatory agents, regulators of cholesterol metabolism, cardiovascular effectors, anti-ulcer agents, analgesics, sedatives, immunomodulators, antipyretics, angiogenesis regulators, as agents for decreasing. . .
DETD . . . the use of the compounds of the invention as anti-fungal and anti-viral agents, piscicides or molluscicides, contaceptives, anthelmintics, UV-protectants, expectorants, **diuretics**, anti-inflammatory agents, regulators of cholesterol metabolism, cardiovascular effectors, anti-ulcer agents, analgesics, sedatives, immunomodulators, antipyretics, regulators of angiogenesis, and as

agents. . .

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:139171 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic formulations containing extracts from phyllanthus emblica and centella asiatica and/or bacopa monnieri
INVENTOR(S): Singh-Verma, Shyam B., Kerpen, Germany, Federal Republic of

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001016213	A1	20010823
	US 6361804	B2	20020326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-820873	A1	20010330 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-331791, filed on 27 Jul 1999, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19654635	19961228

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BANNER & WITCOFF, 1001 G STREET N W, SUITE 1100, WASHINGTON, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 482

AB The present invention relates to cosmetic formulations for topical application containing extracts from Phyllanthus emblica and Centella asiatica and/or Bacopa monnieri, and the use of such formulations for the care of the human skin.

In particular, the present invention relates to cosmetic formulations for topical application containing extracts from Phyllanthus emblica and Centella asiatica and/or Bacopa monnieri in addition to per se known adjuvants and expedients.

SUMM . . . primary tincture prepared according to HRB I, there are mentioned the alcaloid hydrocotyline, the triterpenic acids (asiatic acid, madecassic acid, **madasiatic acid**) and the triterpene saponin **asiaticoside** (Haager's Handbuch der Drogenkunde). The oral application of an infusion of the medicinal plant is said to have blood-purifying, tonicising and **diuretic** properties. When applied topically, the extracts and tinctures have antiphlogistic, antibacterial and wound-healing effects which are said to be attributable. . .

SUMM . . . Springer Verlag, 1972, 3rd volume, p. 792-793, it is known that the active substance madecassoid has an anti-inflammatory effect, while **asiaticoside**, which stimulates mitoses, promotes the healing of premitis and wounds.

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L29 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:111876 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic preparations containing extracts from phyllanthus emblica and centella asiatica and/or bacopa monnieri
INVENTOR(S): Singh-Verma, Shyam B., Nubhaumallee 13, 50169, Kerpen, Germany, Federal Republic of

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6261605	B1	20010717	
	WO 9829089		19980709	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-331791		19990727	(9)
	WO 1997-EP7113		19971218	
			19990727	PCT 371 date
			19990727	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE

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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   DE 1996-19654635   19961228
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Prats, Francisco
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Coe, Susan D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             487


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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     103.21     151.74

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      -1.95      -2.60

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.36     152.10

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -2.60

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=> s selenium
L30     128947 SELENIUM

=> s l30 and l11
L31        207 L30 AND L11

=> s l30 (S) l11
L32         49 L30 (S) L11

=> dup rem l32
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L32
L33          35 DUP REM L32 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic 33-35

L33  ANSWER 33 OF 35     MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:   87260478     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    87260478   PubMed ID: 3037508
TITLE:              Key issues in nutrition. Disease prevention through
                    adulthood and old age.
AUTHOR:             Fahey P J; Boltri J M; Monk J S
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SOURCE: POSTGRADUATE MEDICINE, (1987 Jul) 82 (1) 135-42.
Journal code: 0401147. ISSN: 0032-5481.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19870804

AB Certain dietary practices are valid methods of lowering the risk of disease. Others, while popular, have unproven benefits or may even be associated with risks of their own. Careful evaluation of **hypercholesterolemia** is necessary. Persons with a high level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and a low level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol need diet therapy, because they are at increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Weight reduction and fat restriction can lower blood pressure, help control hyperglycemia, and improve the LDL cholesterol-HDL cholesterol ratio. Some evidence indicates a protective role of beta carotene against cancer in animals. However, hypervitaminosis A is dangerous and relatively easy to accomplish, so supplementation beyond a multivitamin tablet is discouraged. Data about inhibition of cancer in humans through use of high doses of vitamin E or C or **selenium** are inconclusive, and studies of effects of long-term ingestion are not available. In general, megadoses of even healthy substances are thought to be dangerous. Decreased consumption of fat, increased consumption of foods high in fiber, and elimination of alcohol and tobacco are sensible recommendations. Consumption of cruciferous vegetables has not been proven to reduce the incidence of cancer, but a moderate amount of them in the diet would seem reasonable.

AB . . . disease. Others, while popular, have unproven benefits or may even be associated with risks of their own. Careful evaluation of **hypercholesterolemia** is necessary. Persons with a high level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and a low level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL). . . . is discouraged. Data about inhibition of cancer in humans through use of high doses of vitamin E or C or **selenium** are inconclusive, and studies of effects of long-term ingestion are not available. In general, megadoses of even healthy substances are. . .

L33 ANSWER 34 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:412088 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA80:82080
TITLE: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRACE ELEMENTS AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS.
AUTHOR(S): AALBERS T G; HOUTMAN J P W
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIVM, P.O. BOX 1, 3720 BA BILTHOVEN, NETHERLANDS.
SOURCE: SCI TOTAL ENVIRON, (1985) 43 (3), 255-284.
CODEN: STEVA8. ISSN: 0048-9697.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB The possible relationship between trace element (Al, As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Zn) concentratons in various human tissues (heart, liver, kidney, aorta, rib and head hair) and cardiovascular diseases was studied on the basis of indications in the literature that trace elements may be directly or indirectly involved in cardiovascular disease processes. The underlying theme was that (slightly) reduced, as well as (slightly) elevated, concentrations compared with optimum values could, in the long term, lead to atherosclerotic lesions. In this project the tissues were obtained by autopsy involving 200 individuals (hospitalized patients and victims of traffic accidents). The seriousness of cardiovascular disease was quantitatively expressed by the degree of atherosclerosis of the descending branch of the left coronary artery (LAD) and of the abdominal aorta, for which a special measurement method was developed. Correlations were evaluated by 2 different methods, i.e., by a comparison of patients with extremely high or extremely low degrees of atherosclerosis and by means of stepwise multiple linear regression (SMLR) analysis. Corrections were made for the influence of age. The element Cd was found to be positively, and the elements Cu, Co, Se and Zn negatively, correlated with the degree of atherosclerosis. The inclusion of risk factors (diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, obesity and smoking) did not improve the explained variance.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN HEART LIVER KIDNEY AORTA RIB HAIR DIABETES MELLITUS **HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA** HYPERTENSION SMOKING CARDIOVASCULAR

DISEASE OBESITY CHROMIUM ARSENIC CADMIUM ALUMINUM COBALT
SELENIUM ZINC COPPER IRON MERCURY MANGANESE MOLYBDENUM NICKEL
LEAD ANTIMONY

L33 ANSWER 35 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:417136 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:17136
TITLE: Action of bioflavonoids on lipid peroxidation and glutathione redox system in hypercholesterolemic rats
AUTHOR(S): Rathi, Ashok B.; Nath, N.; Chari, S. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Nagpur Univ., Nagpur, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Medical Research (1913-1988) (1984), 79(April), 508-13
CODEN: IJMRAQ; ISSN: 0019-5340
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Enhanced hepatic lipid peroxidn., decreased activity of the glutathione redox system and Se depletion were obsd. in cholesterol-cholic acid induced hypercholesterolemic rats. These aberrations were significantly reversed by simultaneous administration of quercetin [117-39-5] or hesperidin [520-26-3]. The action of these bioflavonoids on the lipoperoxide formation is not certain. However, it is possible that these compds. restore the content of glutathione and the activity of glutathione peroxidase [9013-66-5] by retarding the depletion of Se in the hypercholesterolemic condition. The mechanism of action of these compds. is discussed.
ST **selenium** liver **hypercholesterolemia** bioflavonoid; bioflavonoid lipid peroxidn hypercholesterolemia; glutathione redox system hypercholesterolemia bioflavonoid

=> d ibib abs kwic 20-23

L33 ANSWER 20 OF 35 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000220279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20220279 PubMed ID: 10756780
TITLE: [The importance of the use of selenium in the role of an antioxidant in preventing cardiovascular diseases]. Importanta utilizarii seleniului cu rol antioxidant in preventia bolilor cardiovasculare.
AUTHOR: Azoicai D; Ivan A; Bradatean M; Pavel M; Jerca L; Iacobovici A; Popovici I; Gheorghita N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Disciplina de Epidemiologie, Facultatea de Medicina, Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie Gr. T. Popa, Iasi.
SOURCE: REVISTA MEDICO-CHIRURGICALA A SOCIETATII DE MEDICI SI NATURALISTI DIN IASI, (1997 Jul-Dec) 101 (3-4) 109-15. Journal code: 0413735. ISSN: 0300-8738.
PUB. COUNTRY: Romania
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000606
Last Updated on STN: 20000606
Entered Medline: 20000519
AB The evaluation of the results of the oxygen free radicals (RLO2) formation is a current subject in biology and medicine. The oxidative stress, which is the altering of the balance between the higher activity of oxygen and the enzymatic or nonenzymatic protection systems, may be one of the causes that starts and aggravates a disease. In this context, the supplementation of the diet with **selenium**, superoxide dismutase, vitamins A, C, E, is considered a primary prevention measure (for the apparently healthy persons) and a secondary one (for those with advancing forms of disease) that is both efficient and modern by utilization of some "drug-food" products. The transversal study realized on a group of 39 blood donors presence of the cardiovascular risk determined by the raising of the prevalence of some atherogenic factors (active smoking, **hypercholesterolemia**) which is also expressed by the lowering of the level of some oxidative stress indicators (glutathione peroxidase--GSH-Px < 0.139 moli/ml and catalase < 2.20 U/ml). The simultaneous low intake of **selenium** from the central drinking water supplies in the city of Iasi (0.1-1 g/l) has permitted us to consider necessary the diet supplementation both with foods rich in

vitamins with an antioxidant role and with specific medication with **selenium**, as a protective micro-element.

AB . . . be one of the causes that starts and aggravates a disease. In this context, the supplementation of the diet with **selenium**, superoxide dismutase, vitamins A, C, E, is considered a primary prevention measure (for the apparently healthy persons) and a secondary. . . blood donors presence of the cardiovascular risk determined by the raising of the prevalence of some atherogenic factors (active smoking, **hypercholesterolemia**) which is also expressed by the lowering of the level of some oxidative stress indicators (glutathione peroxidase--GSH-Px < 0.139 moli/ml and catalase < 2.20 U/ml). The simultaneous low intake of **selenium** from the central drinking water supplies in the city of Iasi (0.1-1 g/l) has permitted us to consider necessary the diet supplementation both with foods rich in vitamins with an antioxidant role and with specific medication with **selenium**, as a protective micro-element.

L33 ANSWER 21 OF 35 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97107324 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97107324 PubMed ID: 8950072
TITLE: Antioxidant status of hypercholesterolemic patients treated with LDL apheresis.
AUTHOR: Lepage S; Bonnefont-Rousselot D; Bruckert E; Bourely B; Jaudon M C; Delattre J; Assogba U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biochimie, Hopital Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France.
SOURCE: CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS AND THERAPY, (1996 Nov) 10 (5) 567-71. Journal code: 8712220. ISSN: 0920-3206.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970313
Last Updated on STN: 19970313
Entered Medline: 19970303

AB Oxidation of low density lipoprotein is involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Epidemiological studies suggest a negative correlation between the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases and blood concentrations of lipophilic antioxidants such as vitamins A and E and beta-carotene. Trace elements, such as **selenium**, zinc, and copper, are involved in the activity of the antioxidant enzymes glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase. The aim of this study was to determine the antioxidant and trace element status of patients with severe **hypercholesterolemia** who had been treated with dextran-sulphate low-density lipoprotein apheresis in comparison with two control populations, normocholesterolemic subjects and untreated hypercholesterolemic patients. Our results showed that, patients treated with LDL apheresis, compared with normocholesteromic subjects, were not deficient in vitamin E, beta-carotene, and copper, but had lower plasma levels of **selenium**, zinc, and vitamin A. The low **selenium** and vitamin A levels were due to the LDL-apheresis treatment, and the **hypercholesterolemia** might have provoked the low plasma levels of zinc. The study pointed out the potential benefits of supplemental **selenium**, zinc, and vitamin A in patients being treated with LDL apheresis.

AB . . . cardiovascular diseases and blood concentrations of lipophilic antioxidants such as vitamins A and E and beta-carotene. Trace elements, such as **selenium**, zinc, and copper, are involved in the activity of the antioxidant enzymes glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase. The aim of this study was to determine the antioxidant and trace element status of patients with severe **hypercholesterolemia** who had been treated with dextran-sulphate low-density lipoprotein apheresis in comparison with two control populations, normocholesterolemic subjects and untreated hypercholesterolemic. . . apheresis, compared with normocholesteromic subjects, were not deficient in vitamin E, beta-carotene, and copper, but had lower plasma levels of **selenium** , zinc, and vitamin A. The low **selenium** and vitamin A levels were due to the LDL-apheresis treatment, and the **hypercholesterolemia** might have provoked the low plasma levels of zinc. The study pointed out the potential benefits of supplemental

selenium, zinc, and vitamin A in patients being treated with LDL apheresis.

L33 ANSWER 22 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:888305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:311475
TITLE: Preferential depletion of selenoprotein P in hypercholesterolemic patients treated by LDL-apheresis
AUTHOR(S): Persson-Moschos, M.; Bonnefont-Rousselot, D.; Assogba, U.; Bruckert, E.; Jaudon, M. C.; Delattre, J.; Akesson, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Nutrition and Food Chemistry, University of Lund, P.O. Box 124, Lund, Swed.
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta (1995), 240(2), 209-12
CODEN: CCATAR; ISSN: 0009-8981
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Previously that authors have shown that hypercholesterolemic patients treated by LDL-apheresis had a mean selenium concn. of 0.88 .mu.mol/L, which was lower than control normocholesterolemics. Here, the results indicate that, as a contributory factor for lowered plasma selenium, selenoprotein P is selectively depleted by LDL-apheresis. The affinity of selenoprotein P for sulfated polysaccharides such as dextran sulfate cellulose used in apheresis, is suggested to play a role in the depletion.
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(**selenium**-contg., P, selective plasma depletion in humans undergoing LDL-apheresis for **hypercholesterolemia**)

L33 ANSWER 23 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:306063 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598320363
TITLE: Ten-year retrospective on the antioxidant hypothesis of arteriosclerosis: Threshold plasma levels of antioxidant micronutrients related to minimum cardiovascular risk.
AUTHOR(S): Gey, K. Fred
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem. Mol. Biol., Univ. Berne, Buhlstrasse 28, CH-3012 Berne Switzerland
SOURCE: Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, (1995) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 206-236.
ISSN: 0955-2863.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB The antioxidant hypothesis postulates that suboptimal levels of principal antioxidant micronutrients are hitherto underrated risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. Complementary observational data consistently suggest optimal, i.e., potentially protective plasma levels of approximately gt 50 mu-mol/L of vitamin C, gt 30 mu-mol/L of lipid-standardized vitamin E alpha-tocopherol/cholesterol ratio gt 5.2 mu-mol/mmol), and gt 0.4 mu-mol/L beta (gt 0.5 mu-mol/L total)-carotene. Relative risks are doubled at gt 25 to 50% lower values. Suboptimal levels of each factor increase the risk singly, or in combination risk increases multiplicatively. They can be stronger predictors of coronary heart disease than classical risk factors such as **hypercholesterolemia** and hypertension, at least in Northern Europe. In male Americans, the relative risk of cardiovascular diseases was substantially reduced by daily intake of gt 130 mg of vitamin C, gt 100 IU of vitamin E (100 mg of d,l- or 74 mg of d-alpha-acetyl-tocopherol) in all subjects, and by gt 9 mg of beta-carotene, but only in smokers-in comparison with a suboptimal intake that very probably permits only suboptimal plasma levels. Antioxidant deficits can be avoided by "prudent diets" rich in fruits/vegetables, and net vitamin E (high vitamin E/polyunsaturated fatty acids ratio) as is common in European communities where premature cardiovascular death is low. These essential antioxidants may be crucial components of such protective diets but other, presumably synergistic constituents await evaluation, e.g., carotenoids other than beta-carotene, phenols/bioflavonoids, minerals such as potassium and **selenium**, fibers, mono- and n-3 polyenic fatty acids, and oxygen-sensitive B vitamins such as folate.
AB. . . in combination risk increases multiplicatively. They can be stronger predictors of coronary heart disease than classical risk factors such as

hypercholesterolemia and hypertension, at least in Northern Europe. In male Americans, the relative risk of cardiovascular diseases was substantially reduced by. . . protective diets but other, presumably synergistic constituents await evaluation, e.g., carotenoids other than beta-carotene, phenols/bioflavonoids, minerals such as potassium and **selenium**, fibers, mono- and n-3 polyenic fatty acids, and oxygen-sensitive B vitamins such as folate.

=> d ibib abs kwic 15-19

L33 ANSWER 15 OF 35 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998442167 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98442167 PubMed ID: 9770031
TITLE: [The plasma antioxidant status and trace elements in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia treated with LDL-apheresis].
Statut plasmatique en antioxydants et en oligoelements de patients atteints d'hypercholesterolemie familiale traites par LDL-apherese.
AUTHOR: Delattre J; Lepage S; Jaudon M C; Bruckert E; Assogba U; Bonnefont-Rousselot D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biochimie Metabolique et Clinique, Faculte de Pharmacie, Hopital Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris.
SOURCE: ANNALES PHARMACEUTIQUES FRANCAISES, (1998) 56 (1) 18-25.
Journal code: 2985176R. ISSN: 0003-4509.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199811
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990106
Last Updated on STN: 19990106
Entered Medline: 19981110

AB Oxidation of low density lipoprotein is involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Epidemiological studies suggest a negative correlation between the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases and blood concentrations of lipophilic antioxidants such as vitamin A and E and beta-carotene. Trace elements such as **selenium**, zinc and copper are involved in the activity of antioxidant enzymes: glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase. The aim of this work was to determine the antioxidant and trace elements status of patients with very severe **hypercholesterolemia** and who were treated by dextran sulphate low density lipoprotein apheresis, in comparison with two control populations: one constituted by normocholesterolemic subjects and the other by hypercholesterolemic patients before treatment. Our results showed that, as compared with normocholesterolemic subjects, patients treated by LDL-apheresis were not deficient in vitamin E, beta-carotene and copper but had low plasma levels of **selenium**, zinc and vitamin A. The low **selenium** and vitamin A levels were due to the treatment by LDL-apheresis by itself, while the **hypercholesterolemia** of these patients might have provoked the low plasma levels of zinc. This study pointed out the interest of a supplement of **selenium**, zinc and vitamin A in patients treated by LDL-apheresis.

AB . . . cardiovascular diseases and blood concentrations of lipophilic antioxidants such as vitamin A and E and beta-carotene. Trace elements such as **selenium**, zinc and copper are involved in the activity of antioxidant enzymes: glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase. The aim of this work was to determine the antioxidant and trace elements status of patients with very severe **hypercholesterolemia** and who were treated by dextran sulphate low density lipoprotein apheresis, in comparison with two control populations: one constituted by. . . subjects, patients treated by LDL-apheresis were not deficient in vitamin E, beta-carotene and copper but had low plasma levels of **selenium** , zinc and vitamin A. The low **selenium** and vitamin A levels were due to the treatment by LDL-apheresis by itself, while the **hypercholesterolemia** of these patients might have provoked the low plasma levels of zinc. This study pointed out the interest of a supplement of **selenium**, zinc and vitamin A in patients treated by LDL-apheresis.

L33 ANSWER 16 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:150183 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:158912
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing ceramides and metal salts for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia
INVENTOR(S): Shrivastava, Ravi; Lambropoulos, Patrick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shrivastava, Ravi, Fr.; Hydroxydase Societe des Eaux Minerales Naturelles et des Laboratoires du Breuil
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2747307	A1	19971017	FR 1996-4762	19960411
FR 2747307	B1	19980710		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-4762 19960411

AB Pharmaceutical compns. contg. ceramides and metal salts or vitamin E are useful for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia. Combination of wheat ceramides (4 mg/kg/day) and magnesium oxide (35 mg/kg/day) reduced cholesterol level in hypercholesterolemic rabbits by 47.9% after 4 wk of treatment. Pharmaceutical tablets contained wheat ceramides 100, magnesium oxide 200, and excipients 500 mg/tablet.

IT 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7439-89-6D, Iron, salts, biological studies 7439-93-2D, Lithium, salts, biological studies 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts, biological studies 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts, biological studies 7440-02-0D, Nickel, salts, biological studies 7440-21-3D, Silicon, salts, biological studies 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, salts, biological studies 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, biological studies 7782-49-2D, **Selenium**, salts, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. ceramides and metal salts for treatment of **hypercholesterolemia**)

L33 ANSWER 17 OF 35 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998059634 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98059634 PubMed ID: 9397245
TITLE: Effect of doxazosin on endothelial dysfunction in hypercholesterolemic/antioxidant-deficient rats.
AUTHOR: Raij L; Hayakawa H; Coffee K; Guerra J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Renal Section 111J, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN 55417, USA.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HYPERTENSION, (1997 Nov) 10 (11) 1257-62.
Journal code: 8803676. ISSN: 0895-7061.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980129
Last Updated on STN: 19980129
Entered Medline: 19980109

AB Hypertension, **hypercholesterolemia**, atherosclerosis, and coronary heart disease are associated with abnormal endothelium-dependent, nitric oxide-mediated vasorelaxation. In rats, **hypercholesterolemia** in combination with deficiencies of vitamin E and **selenium** results in increased endogenous lipid oxidation and endothelial dysfunction. Two hydroxymetabolites of doxazosin, an alpha 1-adrenergic blocking antihypertensive agent, inhibit human lipid oxidation in vitro in a dose-dependent fashion. The present studies were performed to determine the effect of in vivo treatment with doxazosin on endothelial dysfunction in hypercholesterolemic/ antioxidant-deficient rats. Dahl rats were fed 1) a standard diet, 2) a high cholesterol (4%) diet, or 3) a high cholesterol, vitamin E- and **selenium**-deficient diet. A subgroup of animals in each group were administered doxazosin (3.5 mg/100 g/day) for 16 weeks. In the aortas, vascular

relaxations induced by acetylcholine were significantly decreased (P < .05) in high cholesterol/antioxidant-deficient rats compared with normal and high cholesterol animals. Doxazosin treatment prevented the impairment in endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation in the high cholesterol/antioxidant-deficient group. Vasorelaxation in response to the exogenous nitric oxide donor diethylamine nanoate, which was significantly impaired (P < .05) in aortas from high cholesterol/antioxidant-deficient animals compared with normal and high cholesterol animals, was normalized in aortas from high cholesterol/ antioxidant-deficient animals that had received doxazosin. The antioxidant effect of doxazosin may have therapeutic implications in diseases associated with endothelial dysfunction linked to products of lipid oxidation.

AB Hypertension, **hypercholesterolemia**, atherosclerosis, and coronary heart disease are associated with abnormal endothelium-dependent, nitric oxide-mediated vasorelaxation. In rats, **hypercholesterolemia** in combination with deficiencies of vitamin E and **selenium** results in increased endogenous lipid oxidation and endothelial dysfunction. Two hydroxymetabolites of doxazosin, an alpha 1-adrenergic blocking antihypertensive agent, inhibit. . . were fed 1) a standard diet, 2) a high cholesterol (4%) diet, or 3) a high cholesterol, vitamin E- and **selenium**-deficient diet. A subgroup of animals in each group were administered doxazosin (3.5 mg/100 g/day) for 16 weeks. In the aortas,. . .

L33 ANSWER 18 OF 35 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998249234 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98249234 PubMed ID: 9587653
TITLE: Effect of diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** and **selenium** supplementation on nitric oxide synthase activity.
AUTHOR: Kang B P; Mehta U; Bansal M P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biophysics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.
SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, (1997 Oct) 105 (6) 603-6.
Journal code: 9510153. ISSN: 1381-3455.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199807
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980811
Last Updated on STN: 19980811
Entered Medline: 19980727

AB The aim of the present study was to examine the activity of nitric oxide synthase (NOS, EC 1.14.23) in plasma of high fat diet (HFD, 2% cholesterol and 100 g table butter/kg diet) and HFD + selenium (Se, 1 ppm as sodium selenite) fed rabbits for three months. Significant increase in the serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels in HFD fed group was observed. The activity of NOS also increased very significantly. However in Se supplemented animals, there was a significant reduction in serum cholesterol as well as in plasma NOS activity relative to HFD fed animals. It is concluded that the protective effect of Se on HFD induced NOS activity acts probably through its antioxidant/inhibitory action.

TI Effect of diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** and **selenium** supplementation on nitric oxide synthase activity.

L33 ANSWER 19 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:592217 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:277540
TITLE: Effect of selenium deficiency on hepatic lipid and lipoprotein metabolism in the cat
AUTHOR(S): Nassir, F.; Moundras, C.; Bayle, D.; Serougne, C.; Gueux, E.; Rock, E.; Rayssiguier, Y.; Mazur, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre REcherche Nutrition Humaine, Unite Maladies Metaboliques Micronutriments, Saint-Genes-Champanelle, 63122, Fr.
SOURCE: British Journal of Nutrition (1997), 78(3), 493-500
CODEN: BJNUAV; ISSN: 0007-1145
PUBLISHER: CAB International
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Since exptl. Se deficiency results in a significant increase in plasma

cholesterol concn. the present investigation was undertaken to assess further the influence of this deficiency on the expression of proteins involved in hepatic lipid metab. Se deficiency was induced by feeding weanling male Wistar rats on a deficient diet for 6 wk. Hypercholesterolemia assocd. with Se deficiency was related to increased 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coA (HMG-CoA) reductase (EC 1.1.1.34) activity in liver microsomes as compared with control animals. Hepatic lipoprotein receptor levels (LDL-receptor and HDL-binding proteins, HB1 and HB2) were not significantly affected by Se deficiency, as assessed by immunoblotting. Plasma triacylglycerol concns. tended to decrease in Se-deficient rats in concert with their reduced post-Triton secretion. There was no significant effect of Se deficiency on the hepatic synthesis of apolipoproteins. These results point to the need for further investigations into the mechanism related to the increased activity of HMG-CoA reductase and the enhanced cholesterogenesis in the liver of Se-deficient rats likely to result from this.

IT Cat (Felis catus)
Hypercholesterolemia
Liver
(effect of **selenium** deficiency on hepatic lipid and lipoprotein metab. in the cat)

=> d ibib abs kwic 10-14

L33 ANSWER 10 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:386550 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:183269
TITLE: Relationship between hypercholesterolemia, endothelial dysfunction and hypertension
AUTHOR(S): Hayakawa, Hiroshi; Raij, Leopoldo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, 55417, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Hypertension (1999), 17(5), 611-619
CODEN: JOHYD3; ISSN: 0263-6352
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously shown that in the rat a diet high in cholesterol and deficient in vitamin E and **selenium** results in **hypercholesterolemia** and increased lipid oxidn. We utilized this model to det. whether rats given this diet develop impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation mediated by nitric oxide (NO) in mesenteric and in renal vessels. In addn., we tested whether the impairment is due to (i) decreased endothelial NO synthase activity, (ii) increased NO inactivation and/or (iii) increased prodn. of the endothelium-derived constricting factors thromboxane A2/prostaglandin H2 and endothelin-1. We also investigated whether endothelial dysfunction induced by dyslipidemia increases the sensitivity for the development of hypertension in response to high dietary salt. Male Dahl salt-sensitive (DSS) rats were divided into three groups and received a std. diet (control group), a high (4%) cholesterol diet (HChol), or a high cholesterol diet deficient in the anti-oxidants vitamin E and selenium (HChol-Def). The NaCl content of these diets was 0.5%. After 18 wk we studied endothelium-dependent relaxation in response to acetylcholine (ACh) in aortas and in isolated perfused prepns. of mesenteric arteries and kidneys. In some expts., ifetroban, a thromboxane A2/prostaglandin H2 receptor antagonist, was added to the organ bath or the perfusion buffer. Vascular responses to endothelin-1 as well as to BQ-123, an endothelin A receptor blocker, were studied in the isolated perfused kidneys. In addn., two extra groups of rats were fed a diet high in sodium chloride (2%): one of the groups received the normal cholesterol diet whereas the other group received the diet high in cholesterol and deficient in vitamin E and selenium. Compared to normocholesterolemic rats, responses to ACh were significantly impaired in aortas, mesenteric arteries and kidneys of HChol-Def rats ($P<0.01$). Endothelial NO synthase activity (conversion of [14C]L-arginine to [14C]L-citrulline) was similar in aortas of control, HChol and HChol-Def rats; thus suggesting that impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in the HChol-Def rats was not due to decreased cNOS catalytic activity. Ifetroban improved the impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in mesenteric vessels, but not in aortas and kidneys. Endothelin-1 (ET-1:10-13-10-11 mol/l) elicited NO-mediated

relaxations in kidneys of control rats but not in kidneys of HChol-Def; blockade of ET-1 with BQ-123, an ETA receptor blocker, did not improve NO-mediated relaxation of HChol-Def. Despite impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in renal and mesenteric vessels, HChol-Def DSS rats failed to develop hypertension (systolic blood pressure 144.+-.1 in control and 150.+-.2 mmHg in HChol-Def) but manifested a significant increase in sensitivity to the pressor effects of a high (2% NaCl) dietary salt content during the initial 10 wk of the study, although the final blood pressure at 18 wk was similar in both groups. These studies support the notion that (i) products of lipid oxidn. may reduce NO bioactivity without affecting endothelial NO synthase mass or catalytic activity, (ii) the mechanisms involved in the endothelial dysfunction induced by hypercholesterolemia and oxidized lipids may differ among vascular beds, and (iii) decreased NO bioavailability does not necessarily result in systemic hypertension, but it may enhance the sensitivity to the hypertensinogenic effect of dietary salt.

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB We have previously shown that in the rat a diet high in cholesterol and deficient in vitamin E and **selenium** results in **hypercholesterolemia** and increased lipid oxidn. We utilized this model to det. whether rats given this diet develop impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation mediated by nitric oxide (NO) in mesenteric and in renal vessels. In addn., we tested whether the impairment is due to (i) decreased endothelial NO synthase activity, (ii) increased NO inactivation and/or (iii) increased prodn. of the endothelium-derived constricting factors thromboxane A2/prostaglandin H2 and endothelin-1. We also investigated whether endothelial dysfunction induced by dyslipidemia increases the sensitivity for the development of hypertension in response to high dietary salt. Male Dahl salt-sensitive (DSS) rats were divided into three groups and received a std. diet (control group), a high (4%) cholesterol diet (HChol), or a high cholesterol diet deficient in the anti-oxidants vitamin E and selenium (HChol-Def). The NaCl content of these diets was 0.5%. After 18 wk we studied endothelium-dependent relaxation in response to acetylcholine (ACh) in aortas and in isolated perfused prepns. of mesenteric arteries and kidneys. In some expts., ifetroban, a thromboxane A2/prostaglandin H2 receptor antagonist, was added to the organ bath or the perfusion buffer. Vascular responses to endothelin-1 as well as to BQ-123, an endothelin A receptor blocker, were studied in the isolated perfused kidneys. In addn., two extra groups of rats were fed a diet high in sodium chloride (2%): one of the groups received the normal cholesterol diet whereas the other group received the diet high in cholesterol and deficient in vitamin E and selenium. Compared to normocholesterolemic rats, responses to ACh were significantly impaired in aortas, mesenteric arteries and kidneys of HChol-Def rats ($P<0.01$). Endothelial NO synthase activity (conversion of [14C]L-arginine to [14C]L-citrulline) was similar in aortas of control, HChol and HChol-Def rats; thus suggesting that impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in the HChol-Def rats was not due to decreased cNOS catalytic activity. Ifetroban improved the impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in mesenteric vessels, but not in aortas and kidneys. Endothelin-1 (ET-1:10-13-10-11 mol/l) elicited NO-mediated relaxations in kidneys of control rats but not in kidneys of HChol-Def; blockade of ET-1 with BQ-123, an ETA receptor blocker, did not improve NO-mediated relaxation of HChol-Def. Despite impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation in renal and mesenteric vessels, HChol-Def DSS rats failed to develop hypertension (systolic blood pressure 144.+-.1 in control and 150.+-.2 mmHg in HChol-Def) but manifested a significant increase in sensitivity to the pressor effects of a high (2% NaCl) dietary salt content during the initial 10 wk of the study, although the final blood pressure at 18 wk was similar in both groups. These studies support the notion that (i) products of lipid oxidn. may reduce NO bioactivity without affecting endothelial NO synthase mass or catalytic activity, (ii) the mechanisms involved in the endothelial dysfunction induced by hypercholesterolemia and oxidized lipids may differ among vascular beds, and (iii) decreased NO bioavailability does not necessarily result in systemic hypertension, but it may enhance the sensitivity to the hypertensinogenic effect of dietary salt.

IT Diet
(with high cholesterol and deficient in vitamin E and **selenium**; relationship between **hypercholesterolemia**, endothelial dysfunction and hypertension in rats)

IT 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7782-49-2, **Selenium**, biological studies

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(deficient, diet; relationship between **hypercholesterolemia**, endothelial dysfunction and hypertension in rats)

L33 ANSWER 11 OF 35 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999459117 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99459117 PubMed ID: 10527957
TITLE: Acute effects of LDL-apheresis on cholesterol oxidation products and antioxidants in plasma and lipoproteins of patients with familial hypercholesterolemia.
AUTHOR: Linseisen J; Wilhelm M; Hoffmann J; Hailer S; Keller C; Wolfram G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Ernahrungswissenschaft der TU Munchen, D-85350 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany.. linseisen@weihenstephan.de
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, (1999 Oct 15) 4 (10) 433-41.
Journal code: 9517857. ISSN: 0949-2321.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991202

AB Regular LDL-apheresis treatment of hypercholesterolemic patients has proven to reduce the formation of atherosclerotic lesions. Regarding the underlying mechanisms, cholesterol oxidation products (COP) may play a detrimental role. Therefore, COP levels were determined before and after regular LDL-apheresis treatment in ten patients with familial **hypercholesterolemia**. - The patients had approximately twofold elevated plasma and LDL COP concentrations on the average as compared to healthy subjects. LDL-apheresis treatment efficiently removed COP from the circulation. As a consequence of a smaller reduction of the COP content (-52 %) than of the total cholesterol content (-71 %) in LDL, the LDL COP:cholesterol ratio increased. Lipid-soluble antioxidants in the plasma of the hypercholesterolemics decreased to a comparable extent as did plasma lipids. In contrast to nearly stable vitamin C concentrations, plasma **selenium** concentrations also decreased, resulting altogether in a decreased but still normal serum total antioxidant capacity. - In conclusion, LDL-apheresis treatment effectively reduced potentially atherogenic COP from the plasma. With normal plasma antioxidant concentrations before LDL-apheresis in long-term treated hypercholesterolemics, the observed acute decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants and **selenium** by treatment seems not to be as meaningful. The higher LDL COP:cholesterol ratio after treatment needs further elucidation.

AB . . . play a detrimental role. Therefore, COP levels were determined before and after regular LDL-apheresis treatment in ten patients with familial **hypercholesterolemia**. - The patients had approximately twofold elevated plasma and LDL COP concentrations on the average as compared to healthy subjects.. . . the hypercholesterolemics decreased to a comparable extent as did plasma lipids. In contrast to nearly stable vitamin C concentrations, plasma **selenium** concentrations also decreased, resulting altogether in a decreased but still normal serum total antioxidant capacity. - In conclusion, LDL-apheresis treatment. . . plasma. With normal plasma antioxidant concentrations before LDL-apheresis in long-term treated hypercholesterolemics, the observed acute decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants and **selenium** by treatment seems not to be as meaningful. The higher LDL COP:cholesterol ratio after treatment needs further elucidation.

L33 ANSWER 12 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:261078 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800261078
TITLE: Effect of diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** and **selenium** supplementation on nitric oxide synthase activity.
AUTHOR(S): Kang, B. P. S.; Mehta, U.; Bansal, M. P. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Biophys., Panjab Univ., Chandigarh 160 014 India
SOURCE: Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, (Oct., 1998) Vol.

105, No. 6, pp. 603-606.
ISSN: 1381-3455.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB The aim of the present study was to examine the activity of nitric oxide synthase (NOS, EC 1.14.23) in plasma of high fat diet (HFD, 2% cholesterol and 100 g table butter/kg diet) and HFD + selenium (Se, 1 ppm as sodium selenite) fed rabbits for three months. Significant increase in the serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels in HFD fed group was observed. The activity of NOS also increased very significantly. However in Se supplemented animals, there was a significant reduction in serum cholesterol as well as in plasma NOS activity relative to HFD fed animals. It is concluded that the protective effect of Se on HFD induced NOS activity acts probably through its antioxidant/inhibitory action.
TI Effect of diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** and **selenium** supplementation on nitric oxide synthase activity.

L33 ANSWER 13 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:560601 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:259722
TITLE: Vitamin E combined with selenium inhibits atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic rabbits independently of effects on plasma cholesterol concentrations
AUTHOR(S): Schwenke, Dawn C.; Behr, Stephen R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, 27157-1072, USA
SOURCE: Circulation Research (1998), 83(4), 366-377
CODEN: CIRUAL; ISSN: 0009-7330
PUBLISHER: Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Combining vitamin E with vitamin C and/or selenium could inhibit atherosclerosis more effectively than vitamin E alone. Rabbits were fed a control atherogenic diet or the atherogenic diet supplemented with vitamin E, vitamins E + C, vitamin E + Se, vitamins E + C + Se, or probucol (pos. control). The daily supplements were 146 IU vitamin E, 791 mg vitamin C, 22 .mu.g Se, or 406 mg probucol. Vitamin C did not influence the atherosclerosis process. After 22 wk of treatment, rank order of aortic atherosclerosis was control > vitamin E (with or without vitamin C) > vitamin E + selenium (with or without vitamin C) > probucol. The antioxidant treatment decreased the aortic cholesterol concns. 21-56, 29-86, and 19-75% for the aortic arch, descending thoracic aorta, and abdominal aorta, resp., with slightly greater decreases in areas of atherosclerotic lesions. Some treatments reduced blood plasma cholesterol concns., but none altered the distribution of cholesterol in lipoproteins. When cor. for differences in blood plasma cholesterol concns., the aortic cholesterol concns. were reduced up to 72% by the antioxidant treatments, with equal redns. by vitamin E + Se and by probucol. The aortic .alpha.-tocopherol standardized by aortic cholesterol as a measure of aortic lipids was lower in the abdominal aorta than in the aortic arch of rabbits not given .alpha.-tocopherol, and increased relatively more in the abdominal aorta than in the aortic arch with .alpha.-tocopherol supplementation. Thus, vitamin E + Se inhibited atherosclerosis as effectively as equally hypocholesterolemic doses of probucol by a mechanism(s) independent of the effects on blood plasma and lipoprotein cholesterol concns. The tendency for greater efficacy of antioxidant treatments in the abdominal aorta than aortic arch may be related to the lower concns. of .alpha.-tocopherol in the abdominal aorta of nonsupplemented rabbits.
REFERENCE COUNT: 77 THERE ARE 77 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT Antioxidants
Atherosclerosis
Blood plasma
Hypercholesterolemia
Nutrition, animal
(dietary vitamins E plus C and **selenium** inhibit atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic rabbits independently of effects on blood cholesterolemia)

L33 ANSWER 14 OF 35 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998340157 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98340157 PubMed ID: 9675557
TITLE: **Selenium** supplementation and diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** in the rat: changes in lipid levels, malonyldialdehyde production and the nitric oxide synthase activity.
AUTHOR: Kang B P; Bansal M P; Mehta U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biophysics, Panjab University Chandigarh, India.
SOURCE: GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS, (1998 Mar) 17 (1) 71-8. Journal code: 8400604. ISSN: 0231-5882.
PUB. COUNTRY: Slovakia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199810
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19981020
Last Updated on STN: 19981020
Entered Medline: 19981005

AB Male Sprague Dawley rats were divided into three groups, viz (I) Controls, (II) High fat diet (HFD) fed, (III) HFD fed+selenium supplemented. After three months of treatment, there were significant increases in serum cholesterol and triglycerides in HFD fed group as compared to control. However, in Se supplemented group, the levels of serum cholesterol and triglycerides were significantly less as compared to group II. Selenium-dependent glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in the liver and the aorta increased significantly in HFD fed animals and also showed additional significant increase on selenium supplementation. Malonyldialdehyde (MDA) concentrations in serum, liver and aorta and the activity of nitric oxide synthase (NOS; evident from reactive nitrogen intermediates and citrulline levels) in plasma showed significant increases in HFD fed group. However, supplementation of selenium led to a significant reduction in the levels of these parameters vis-a-vis HFD fed animals except in MDA levels in the serum and the liver where this decrease was non-significant. The important finding of this study is that selenium supplementation modulates the sequences favoring pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.

TI **Selenium** supplementation and diet induced **hypercholesterolemia** in the rat: changes in lipid levels, malonyldialdehyde production and the nitric oxide synthase activity.

=> s phendimetrazinum
L34 2 PHENDIMETRAZINUM

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	37.92	190.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.91	-6.51

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:29:24 ON 08 JAN 2003
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 7 JAN 2003 HIGHEST RN 478336-86-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 7 JAN 2003 HIGHEST RN 478336-86-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties

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in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s phendimetrazinum
             0 PHENDIMETRAZINUM
L35          0 PHENDIMETRAZINUM

=> s phendimetrazine
L36          6 PHENDIMETRAZINE

=> s phendimetrazine/cn
L37          1 PHENDIMETRAZINE/CN

=> s phendimetrazine/cn or phendimetrazine/crn
             1 PHENDIMETRAZINE/CN
             0 PHENDIMETRAZINE/CRN
L38          1 PHENDIMETRAZINE/CN OR PHENDIMETRAZINE/CRN

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATF
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  17.68     207.70

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00      -6.51

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:30:36 ON 08 JAN 2003

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:30:36 ON 08 JAN 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:30:36 ON 08 JAN 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l38 or phendimetrazine
L39        463 L38 OR PHENDIMETRAZINE

=> s l11 and l39
L40         30 L11 AND L39

=> s l11 (S) l39
L41          0 L11 (S) L39

=> dup rem l40
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L40
L42          30 DUP REM L40 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic 27-30

L42  ANSWER 27 OF 30  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:98932  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  DHA-pharmaceutical agent conjugates of taxanes
INVENTOR(S):            Shashoua, Victor E., Brookline, MA, United States
                        Swindell, Charles S., Merion, PA, United States
                        Webb, Nigel L., Bryn Mawr, PA, United States
                        Bradley, Matthews O., Laytonsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Neuromedica, Inc., Conshohocken, PA, United States
                        (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5795909              19980818
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1996-651312          19960522  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
```

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides conjugates of cis-docosahexaenoic acid and taxanes useful in treating cell proliferative disorders. Conjugates of paclitaxel and docetaxel are preferred.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . They further are useful in treating diabetes and its complications, excess acid secretion, cardiovascular conditions involving cholesterol (e.g., hyperlipidemia and **hypercholesterolemia**), diarrhea, ovarian diseases (e.g. endometriosis, ovarian cysts, etc.) and as contraceptive agents. Other conditions treatable according to the invention will. . .
DETD Appetite suppressant: Dexfenfluramine Hydrochloride; **Phendimetrazine** Tartrate; Phentermine Hydrochloride.
DETD . . . They further are useful in treating diabetes and its complications, excess acid secretion, cardiovascular conditions involving cholesterol (e.g., hyperlipidemia and **hypercholesterolemia**), diarrhea, ovarian diseases (e.g. endometriosis, ovarian cysts, etc.) and as contraceptive agents.

L42 ANSWER 28 OF 30 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98904 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and composition for treating obesity and related disorders in animals comprising dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), or a derivative thereof, and an anorectic agent
INVENTOR(S): Svec, Frank, Metairie, LA, United States
Porter, Johnny, Metairie, LA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Louisiana State University Medical Center Foundation, New Orleans, LA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5795880		19980818
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-774521		19961230 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Weddington, Kevin E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 888
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes a method and composition for treating obesity or related disorders in animals using an anorectic agent and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). The composition effectively diminishes caloric intake, may alter metabolism, weight gain, or a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . following anorectic agents for the treatment of obesity and related disorders in animals: phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride (HCL), fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine HCl.
SUMM The anorectic drugs used in this invention include phenylpropanolamine HCL, fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine hydrochloride. Tachyphylaxis and tolerance have been demonstrated with all drugs of this. . .
SUMM **Phendimetrazine** tartrate, chemically known as (+)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine tartrate, is another anorectic drug having an effect on appetite and the central nervous system.. . .
DETD The anorectic agents that can be employed in the invention include phenylpropanolamine HCL, fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine hydrochloride.
DETD . . . 255 (Endocrinol Metab 18):E229-E235 (1988); and Alarrayed et al., "Is There a Role for the Adrenals in the Development of **Hypercholesterolemia** in Zucker Fatty Rats," Am J. Physiol, 263

(Endocrinol Metab 26):E287-E295 (1992). The animals have two phenotypes, obese and lean.. . .

DETD . . . a 28 day period. Given the known activities of DHEA, and the anorectic agents phenylpropanolamine HCL, fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine hydrochloride administered individually, the effect of the combination of the drugs is. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . at least one anorectic agent is selected from the group consisting of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride (HCl), fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine hydrochloride.

. . . at least one anorectic agent is selected from the group consisting of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride (HCl), fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, fluoxetine HCl, and sibutramine hydrochloride.

L42 ANSWER 29 OF 30 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:7901 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for treatment or prevention of obesity
INVENTOR(S): Clark, Ross G., Pacifica, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5597797		19970128	
	WO 9118621		19911212	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-150090		19931119	(8)
	WO 1993-US10259		19931026	
			19931119	PCT 371 date
			19931119	PCT 102(e) date

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schain, Howard E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Touzeau, P. Lynn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hasak, Janet E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2197
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method is disclosed for treating obese mammals or preventing obesity from occurring in mammals. This method involves administering to the mammal an effective amount of growth hormone in combination with an effective amount of IGF-I. Preferably, the growth hormone is given so as to have a maintained, continual therapeutically effective presence in the blood, such as by continuous infusion or frequent injections, or by use of a long-acting formulation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . ovarian disease, dermatological disorders such as infections, varicose veins, Acanthosis nigricans, and eczema, exercise intolerance, diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance, hypertension, **hypercholesterolemia**, cholelithiasis, osteoarthritis, orthopedic injury, thromboembolic disease, cancer, and coronary heart disease. Rissanen et al., British Medical Journal, 301: 835-837 (1990).

DETD . . . of obesity, such as, e.g., arteriosclerosis, Type II diabetes, polycystic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin resistance, **hypercholesterolemia**, hypertriglyceridemia, and cholelithiasis.

DETD . . . halogenate; cinchocaine; chlorpromazine; appetite-suppressing drugs acting on noradrenergic neurotransmitters such as mazindol and derivatives of phenethylamine, e.g., phenylpropanolamine, diethylpropion, phentermine, **phendimetrazine**, benzphetamine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, and phenmetrazine; drugs acting on serotonin neurotransmitters such as fenfluramine, tryptophan, 5-hydroxytryptophan, fluoxetine, and sertraline; centrally active. . .

L42 ANSWER 30 OF 30 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:53303 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method and composition for treating obesity comprising dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), or a derivative thereof, and an anorectic agent
INVENTOR(S): Svec, Frank, Metairie, LA, United States
Porter, Johnny, Metairie, LA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Louisiana State Univ. Medical Center Foundation, New Orleans, LA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5527788		19960618
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-184191		19940118 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Weddington, Kevin E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes a method and composition for treating obesity or related disorders in animals using an anorectic agent and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). The composition effectively diminishes caloric intake, may alter metabolism, weight gain, or a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . of the following anorectic agents for the treatment of obesity and related disorders in animals: fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl. DHEA has been evaluated for its ability to modify food intake and/or weight. . .
SUMM The anorectic drugs used in this invention include fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl. Tachyphylaxis and tolerance have been demonstrated with all drugs of this class used. . .
SUMM **Phendimetrazine** tartrate, chemically known as (+)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine tartrate, is another anorectic drug having an effect on appetite and the central nervous system.. . .
DETD The anorectic agents that can be employed in the invention include fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl.
DETD . . . 255 (Endocrinol Metab 18):E229-E235 (1988); and Alarrayed et al., "Is There a Role for the Adrenals in the Development of **Hypercholesterolemia** in Zucker Fatty Rats," Am J. physiol, 263. (Endocrinol Metab 26):E287-E295 (1992). The animals have two phenotypes, obese and lean.. . .
DETD . . . develope over a 28 day period. Given the known activities of DHEA, and the anorectic agents fenfluramine HCl, phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl administered individually, the effect of the combination of the drugs is striking. It. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . a derivative thereof and at least one anorectic agent selected from the group consisting of fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl, and further comprising the administration of a glucocorticoid.

. . . a derivative thereof and at least one anorectic agent selected from the group consisting of fenfluramine hydrochloride (HCl), phentermine HCl, **phendimetrazine** tartrate, mazindol, diethylpropion HCl, and fluoxetine HCl.

=> d ibib abs kwic 20-22

L42 ANSWER 20 OF 30 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:63697 USPATFULL

TITLE: Spiro-azacyclic derivatives and their use as therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Kulagowski, Janusz Jozef, Sawbridgeworth, United Kingdom
Raubo, Piotr Antoni, Bishops Stortford, United Kingdom
Swain, Christopher John, Duxford, United Kingdom
Thomson, Christopher George, Sawbridgeworth, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd., Hertfordshire, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6225320	B1	20010501	
	WO 9854187		19981203	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-424108		19991118	(9)
	WO 1998-GB1541		19980527	
			19991118	PCT 371 date
			19991118	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-11114	19970529

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rotman, Alan L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Desai, Rita
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Substituted spiro-azacyclic derivatives of structural formula I are tachykinin receptor antagonists of use, for example, in the treatment of pain, inflammation, migraine, emesis and posttherpetic neuralgia
##STR1##

Wherein A is a pyridyl, X is --CH2--, Y is --CH2-- or --CH.dbd. and q is 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . dexfenfluramine, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, diphemethoxidine, N-ethylamphetamine, fenbutrazate, fenfluramine, fenisorex, fenproporex, fludorex, fluminorex, furfurylmethylamphetamine, levamfetamine, levophacetoperane, mazindol, mefenorex, metamfepramone, methamphetamine, norpseudoephedrine, pentorex, **phendimetrazine**, phenmetrazine, phentermine, phenylpropanolamine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
SUMM . . . as amphetamine, benzphetamine, chlorphentermine, clobenzorex, cloforex, clotermine, dexfenfluramine, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, N-ethylamphetamine, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfurylmethylamphetamine, levamfetamine, mefenorex, metamfepramone, methamphetamine, norpseudoephedrine, pentorex, **phendimetrazine**, phenmetrazine, phentermine, phenylpropanolamine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
SUMM . . . of obesity, such as, e.g., arteriosclerosis, Type II diabetes, polycycstic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin resistance, **hypercholesterolemia**, hypertriglyceridemia, and cholelithiasis.

L42 ANSWER 21 OF 30 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:52070 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted 3-(benzylamino)piperidine derivatives and their use as therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Elliott, Jason Matthew, Felsted, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hoddesdon, United States (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6214846	B1	20010410	
	WO 9900368		19990107	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-445664		19991209	(9)

	WO 1998-GB1856	19980623	
		19991209	PCT 371 date
		19991209	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-13715	19970627
	GB 1997-20998	19971003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chang, Ceila
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1317
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R.sup.1 represents a fluoroC.sub.1-2 alkoxy group; and R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C.sub.1-4 alkyl, C.sub.1-4 alkoxy, fluoroC.sub.1-4 alkyl or fluoroC.sub.1-4 alkoxy group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The compounds are of particular use in the treatment or prevention of pain or inflammation, migraine, emesis, postherpetic neuralgia, depression or anxiety. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . dexfenfluramine, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, diphemethoxidine, N-ethylamphetamine, fenbutrazate, fenfluramine, fenisorex, fenproporex, fludorex, fluminorex, furfurylmethylamphetamine, levamfetamine, levophacetoperane, mazindol, mefenorex, metamfepramone, methamphetamine, norpseudoephedrine, pentorex, **phendimetrazine**, phenmetrazine, phentermine, phenylpropanolamine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

SUMM . . . as amphetamine, benzphetamine, chlorphentermine, clobenzorex, cloforex, clotermine, dexfenfluramine, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, N-ethylamphetamine, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfurylmethylamphetamine, levamfetamine, mefenorex, metamfepramone, methamphetamine, norpseudoephedrine, pentorex, **phendimetrazine**, phenmetrazine, phentermine, phenylpropanolamine, picilorex and sibutramine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

SUMM . . . of obesity, such as, e.g., arteriosclerosis, Type II diabetes, polycycstic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin resistance, **hypercholesterolemia**, hypertriglyceridemia, and cholelithiasis.

L42 ANSWER 22 OF 30 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:44257 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical combinations for treating obesity and food craving
INVENTOR(S): Rothman, Richard Brian, 8508 Carlynn Dr, Bethesda, MD, United States 20817

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207699	B1	20010327	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-335841		19990618	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Goldberg, Jerome D.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Jennifer
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 433
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Numerous studies have documented that medications which increase brain serotonin (5-HT) are effective anorectic agents which help obese patients lose weight and which also decrease craving for sweets and carbohydrates. Evidence from other studies also indicate that increases in brain 5-HT may help decrease craving for alcohol and cocaine. 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan, abbreviated 5-HTP, is the immediate precursor of serotonin (5-HT). When administered in combination with an inhibitor of peripheral decarboxylase such as carbidopa, 5-HTP increases brain serotonin. Increases in synaptic 5-HT decreases the firing rate of 5-HT

neurons via stimulation of inhibitory 5-HT1a receptors located on the cell bodies in the raphe. This serves as a negative feedback loop. The clinically available beta adreneric receptor antagonist medication pindolol is also a 5-HT1a antagonist, and can be used to increase the ability of 5-HTP to increase brain 5-HT. Previous studies with 5-HTP used doses exceeding 50 mg per day. When 5-HTP was used in combination with carbidopa, the dose of carbidopa was in excess of 50 mg per day. One novel aspect of the invention are the doses of the 5-HTP and carbidopa: much lower daily doses than have been used before are effective in decreasing appetite, decreasing craving for food and for promoting weight loss. The second novel aspect of the invention relates to the concurrent use of pindolol along with the 5-HTP/Carbidopa, which enhances the effectiveness of the 5-HTP/Carbidopa combination.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . the treatment of diseases which are complications to overweight or obesity. These diseases or conditions include diabetes mellitus type II, **hypercholesterolemia**, hypertriglyceridaemia, hypertension, back pain caused by obesity, arthritis made worse by obesity, sleep apnea and psychological or psychiatric problems complicated. . .
DETD In a further aspect, the invention can be used along with other appetite suppressant drugs, such as amphetamine, phentermine, diethylpropion, **phendimetrazine**, ephedrine or similarly-acting agents, to enhance the effects of these medications, that is to increase the weight loss which would. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . also be administered in combination with an effective amount of other anorectic agents selected from group consisting of phentermine, diethylpropion, **phendimetrazine** and ephedrine.

IT 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 90-84-6, Diethylpropion 122-09-8, Phentermine 299-42-3, Ephedrine **634-03-7**, Phendimetrazine 4350-09-8, L-5-Hydroxytryptophan 13523-86-9, Pindolol 28860-95-9, Carbidopa
(antiobesity compns. contg. synergistic combination of L-5-hydroxytryptophan and carbidopa and pindolol and other agents)

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	18.28	225.98

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-6.51

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 11:33:35 ON 08 JAN 2003

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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded

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 NEWS 12  Jul 02  FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22  USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                  saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29  Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30  NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08  CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08  NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19  IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19  The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16  Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16  Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16  CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01  CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21  EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 29  Oct 24  BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 30  Oct 24  Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
 NEWS 31  Oct 25  MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
 NEWS 32  Nov 18  DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
 NEWS 33  Nov 25  More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
 NEWS 34  Dec 02  TIBKAT will be removed from STN
 NEWS 35  Dec 04  CSA files on STN
 NEWS 36  Dec 17  PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
 NEWS 37  Dec 17  TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
 NEWS 38  Dec 17  Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
 NEWS 39  Dec 30  ISMEC no longer available

 NEWS EXPRESS  January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:36:04 ON 08 JAN 2003

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:36:04 ON 08 JAN 2003)

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:36:22 ON 08 JAN 2003
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     7 JAN 2003  HIGHEST RN 478336-86-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    7 JAN 2003  HIGHEST RN 478336-86-6
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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

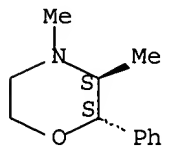
Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s phendimetrazine/cn
L1 1 PHENDIMETRAZINE/CN

=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 634-03-7 REGISTRY
CN Morpholine, 3,4-dimethyl-2-phenyl-, (2S,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Morpholine, 3,4-dimethyl-2-phenyl-, (+)- (8CI)
CN Morpholine, 3,4-dimethyl-2-phenyl-, (2S-trans)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-3,4-Dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine
CN (+)-Phendimetrazine
CN Antapentan
CN d-2-Phenyl-3,4-dimethylmorpholine
CN Mephenmetrazine
CN **Phendimetrazine**
CN Sedafamen
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 711-71-7, 16311-86-7
MF C12 H17 N O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IPA,
MRCK*, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

177 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1962 TO DATE)
177 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1962 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> sel rn name
E1 THROUGH E8 ASSIGNED

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatf

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.67	6.88

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:36:54 ON 08 JAN 2003

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:54 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:36:54 ON 08 JAN 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s e1-8
L2          463 ("(+)-PHENDIMETRAZINE"/BI OR "(+)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLIN
                E"/BI OR ANTAPENTAN/BI OR "D-2-PHENYL-3,4-DIMETHYLMORPHOLINE"/BI
                 OR MEPHENMETRAZINE/BI OR PHENDIMETRAZINE/BI OR SEDAFAMEN/BI OR
                634-03-7/BI)

=> s weight control or weight loss or weight gain or obesity or obese or fat
L3       795810 WEIGHT CONTROL OR WEIGHT LOSS OR WEIGHT GAIN OR OBESITY OR OBESE
                 OR FAT

=> s l2 and l3
L4          118 L2 AND L3

=> s hypercholesterol? or hypocholesterolem?
L5        59667 HYPERCHOLESTEROL? OR HYPOCHOLESTEROLEM?

=>
=> s l4 and l5
L6           33 L4 AND L5

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           33 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 20-23

L7   ANSWER 20 OF 33  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001:212586  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  In vivo delivery methods and compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Kensey, Kenneth R., Malvern, PA, United States

                             NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2001044584      A1   20011122
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2001-819924     A1   20010328  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-727950, filed
                        on 1 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
                        US 2000-628401, filed on 1 Aug 2000, PENDING
                        Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-501856, filed
                        on 10 Feb 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.
                        No. US 1999-439795, filed on 12 Nov 1999, PENDING
                        Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-919906, filed
                        on 28 Aug 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6019735
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN,, COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD.,
                        12TH FLOOR, SEVEN PENN CENTER, 1635 MARKET STREET,
                        PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2212
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2120
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Various methods are provided for determining and utilizing the viscosity
       of the circulating blood of a living being over a range of shear rates
       for diagnostics and treatment, such as detecting/reducing blood
       viscosity, work of the heart, contractility of the heart, for
       detecting/reducing the surface tension of the blood, for detecting
       plasma viscosity, for explaining/countering endothelial cell
       dysfunction, for providing high and low blood vessel wall shear stress
       data, red blood cell deformability data, lubricity of blood, and for
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treating different ailments such as peripheral arterial disease in combination with administering to a living being at least one pharmaceutically acceptable agent. Agents pharmaceutically effective to regulate at least one of the aforementioned blood parameters are used to adjust distribution of a substance through the bloodstream.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:188226 USPATFULL
TITLE: DIETETIC FOOD COMPOSITION AND DIETETIC METHOD USING SUCH COMPOSITION
INVENTOR(S): ZOHOUNGBOGBO, MATHIAS CHRISTIAN, RIVALTA DI TORINO, Italy

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001033856	A1	20011025
	US 6322826	B2	20011127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-333097	A1	19990615 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-225819, filed on 5 Jan 1999, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1998-830365	19980616
	EP 1999-201794	19990604

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SOFER & HAROUN LLP, 342 MADISON AVENUE, SUITE 1921, NEW YORK, NY, 10173
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 833
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Food composition in the form of a flour comprising at least 50% of protein, less than 15% of carbohydrates and 35 to 50% of plant fibers; preferably the carbohydrate content is less than 10%, advantageously less than 5%; this composition may be used as a substitute for wheat flour in the preparation of foods such as pasta, bread, bread sticks, bakery products and pastries and constitutes the basis of a method for improving the appearance of a person by achieving a loss of weight which is beneficial from the aesthetic point of view.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:90260 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fatty acid-pharmaceutical agent conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Webb, Nigel L., Bryn Mawr, PA, United States
Bradley, Matthews O., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Swindell, Charles S., Merion, PA, United States
Shashoua, Victor E., Brookline, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001002404	A1	20010531
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-730450	A1	20001205 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-651428, filed on 22 May 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Edward R. Gates, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2511
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides conjugates of fatty acids and pharmaceutical agents useful in treating noncentral nervous system conditions. Methods for selectively targeting pharmaceutical agents to desired tissues are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:63697 USPATFULL
TITLE: Spiro-azacyclic derivatives and their use as therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Kulagowski, Janusz Jozef, Sawbridgeworth, United Kingdom
Raubo, Piotr Antoni, Bishops Stortford, United Kingdom
Swain, Christopher John, Duxford, United Kingdom
Thomson, Christopher George, Sawbridgeworth, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd., Hertfordshire, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6225320	B1	20010501	
	WO 9854187		19981203	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-424108		19991118	(9)
	WO 1998-GB1541		19980527	
			19991118	PCT 371 date
			19991118	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-11114	19970529

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rotman, Alan L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Desai, Rita
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Substituted spiro-azacyclic derivatives of structural formula I are tachykinin receptor antagonists of use, for example, in the treatment of pain, inflammation, migraine, emesis and posttherpetic neuralgia ##STR1##

Wherein A is a pyridyl, X is --CH2--, Y is --CH2-- or --CH.dbd. and q is 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d ibib abs 30-33

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98932 USPATFULL
TITLE: DHA-pharmaceutical agent conjugates of taxanes
INVENTOR(S): Shashoua, Victor E., Brookline, MA, United States
Swindell, Charles S., Merion, PA, United States
Webb, Nigel L., Bryn Mawr, PA, United States
Bradley, Matthews O., Laytonsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neuromedica, Inc., Conshohocken, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5795909		19980818	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-651312		19960522	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides conjugates of cis-docosahexaenoic acid and taxanes useful in treating cell proliferative disorders. Conjugates of paclitaxel and docetaxel are preferred.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98904 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and composition for treating **obesity** and related disorders in animals comprising dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), or a derivative thereof, and an anorectic agent
INVENTOR(S): Svec, Frank, Metairie, LA, United States
Porter, Johnny, Metairie, LA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Louisiana State University Medical Center Foundation, New Orleans, LA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5795880		19980818	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-774521		19961230	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Weddington, Kevin E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 888
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes a method and composition for treating **obesity** or related disorders in animals using an anorectic agent and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). The composition effectively diminishes caloric intake, may alter metabolism, **weight gain**, or a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:7901 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for treatment or prevention of **obesity**
INVENTOR(S): Clark, Ross G., Pacifica, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5597797		19970128	
	WO 9118621		19911212	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-150090		19931119	(8)
	WO 1993-US10259		19931026	
			19931119	PCT 371 date
			19931119	PCT 102(e) date

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schain, Howard E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Touzeau, P. Lynn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hasak, Janet E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2197
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is disclosed for treating **obese** mammals or preventing **obesity** from occurring in mammals. This method involves administering to the mammal an effective amount of growth hormone in combination with an effective amount of IGF-I. Preferably, the growth hormone is given so as to have a maintained, continual therapeutically effective presence in the blood, such as by continuous infusion or frequent injections, or by use of a long-acting formulation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 33 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:53303 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and composition for treating **obesity** comprising dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), or a derivative thereof, and an anorectic agent
INVENTOR(S): Svec, Frank, Metairie, LA, United States
Porter, Johnny, Metairie, LA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Louisiana State Univ. Medical Center Foundation, New Orleans, LA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5527788		19960618
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-184191		19940118 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Weddington, Kevin E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes a method and composition for treating **obesity** or related disorders in animals using an anorectic agent and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). The composition effectively diminishes caloric intake, may alter metabolism, **weight gain**, or a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	113.66	120.54

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:06:48 ON 08 JAN 2003

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.62	122.16

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:23:00 ON 08 JAN 2003

AN 93239105 MEDLINE
DN 93239105 PubMed ID: 8477962
TI Cholesterol-lowering effect of ursodeoxycholic acid in patients with primary biliary cirrhosis.
AU Poupon R E; Ouguerram K; Chretien Y; Verneau C; Eschwege E; Magot T; Poupon R
CS INSERM U21, Unite de Recherches Cliniques et Epidemiologiques, 94807 Villejuif, France.
SO HEPATOLOGY, (1993 Apr) 17 (4) 577-82.
Journal code: 8302946. ISSN: 0270-9139.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199305
ED Entered STN: 19930611
Last Updated on STN: 19930611
Entered Medline: 19930525
AB We have previously shown in a 2-yr controlled trial that **hypercholesterolemia**, frequent in primary biliary cirrhosis, is lowered by **ursodeoxycholic acid** (13 to 15 mg daily). To further investigate this effect, we analyzed the influence of long-term **ursodeoxycholic acid** administration on serum lipids, lipoproteins and bile acids. The study involved a subgroup of 33 noncirrhotic patients (17 received **ursodeoxycholic acid** and 16 received a placebo) analyzed at inclusion and after 2 yr. The total serum cholesterol concentration was markedly reduced in the **ursodeoxycholic acid**-treated patients in comparison with the controls (mean +/- S.E.M. = 7.49 +/- 0.42 mmol/L and 7.07 +/- 0.23 mmol/L at entry and 4.44 +/- 0.40 mmol/L and 6.89 +/- 0.27 mmol/L at 2 yr in the **ursodeoxycholic acid** and placebo groups, respectively; $p < 0.02$). Quantitatively, this decrease was mainly caused by a fall in low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol, but very low density-lipoprotein cholesterol levels also fell significantly. High-density-lipoprotein cholesterol levels remained stable in both groups, but the high-density-lipoprotein2/high-density-lipoprotein3 cholesterol ratio fell significantly during **ursodeoxycholic acid** treatment. No significant change occurred in total triglyceride or total phospholipid levels. In the treated group, the proportion of **ursodeoxycholic acid** increased (up to 60% of total circulating bile acids), whereas that of cholic and chenodeoxycholic acids fell significantly. In conclusion, the cholesterol-lowering effect of **ursodeoxycholic acid** could be related to an improvement of cholestasis, modifications in cholesterol metabolism or both. Changes in endogenous bile acid composition induced by **ursodeoxycholic acid** might be the common denominator of these two mechanisms.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Anticholesteremic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
*Bile Acids and Salts: BL, blood
*Cholesterol: BL, blood
Double-Blind Method
Follow-Up Studies
Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol: BL, blood
Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol: BL, blood
*Liver Cirrhosis, Biliary: BL, blood
*Liver Cirrhosis, Biliary: DT, drug therapy
Liver Function Tests
Middle Age

Placebos
Time Factors
*Ursodeoxycholic Acid: TU, therapeutic use
RN 128-13-2 (Ursodeoxycholic Acid); 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Anticholesteremic Agents); 0 (Bile Acids and Salts); 0 (Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol); 0 (Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol); 0 (Placebos)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000220279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20220279 PubMed ID: 10756780
TITLE: [The importance of the use of selenium in the role of an antioxidant in preventing cardiovascular diseases]. Importanta utilizarii seleniului cu rol antioxidant in preventia bolilor cardiovasculare.
AUTHOR: Azoicai D; Ivan A; Bradatean M; Pavel M; Jerca L; Iacobovici A; Popovici I; Gheorghita N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Disciplina de Epidemiologie, Facultatea de Medicina, Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie Gr. T. Popa, Iasi.
SOURCE: REVISTA MEDICO-CHIRURGICALA A SOCIETATII DE MEDICI SI NATURALISTI DIN IASI, (1997 Jul-Dec) 101 (3-4) 109-15. Journal code: 0413735. ISSN: 0300-8738.
PUB. COUNTRY: Romania
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000606
Last Updated on STN: 20000606
Entered Medline: 20000519
AB The evaluation of the results of the oxygen free radicals (RLO2) formation is a current subject in biology and medicine. The oxidative stress, which is the altering of the balance between the higher activity of oxygen and the enzymatic or nonenzymatic protection systems, may be one of the causes that starts and aggravates a disease. In this context, the supplementation of the diet with **selenium**, superoxide dismutase, vitamins A, C, E, is considered a primary prevention measure (for the apparently healthy persons) and a secondary one (for those with advancing forms of disease) that is both efficient and modern by utilization of some "drug-food" products. The transversal study realized on a group of 39 blood donors presence of the cardiovascular risk determined by the raising of the prevalence of some atherogenic factors (active smoking, **hypercholesterolemia**) which is also expressed by the lowering of the level of some oxidative stress indicators (glutathione peroxidase--GSH-Px < 0.139 moli/ml and catalase < 2.20 U/ml). The simultaneous low intake of **selenium** from the central drinking water supplies in the city of Iasi (0.1-1 g/l) has permitted us to consider necessary the diet supplementation both with foods rich in vitamins with an antioxidant role and with specific medication with **selenium**, as a protective micro-element.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80025910 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80025910 PubMed ID: 488876
TITLE: [Possibilities for weight reduction by means of diet]. Moglichkeiten zur Verminderung des Korpergewichts mittels diatetischer Massnahmen.
AUTHOR: Forster H
SOURCE: FORTSCHRITTE DER MEDIZIN, (1979 Aug 23) 97 (32) 1339-44. Journal code: 2984763R. ISSN: 0015-8178.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19791218

AB The different dietetic measures for weight reduction are described. According to the existing overweight the therapeutic measures are classified in four steps. In the first step, with low overweight, the energy-containing drinks (soft drinks and alcoholic beverages) are avoided. If the overweight is greater an additional reduction of the energy content of meal is required. A real reduction-diet (less than 1.000 Kcal/day or 4.200 KJ/day) demands extensive knowledge of food composition and greater efforts in meal composition. The availability of formula diets is considered as a relief. During starvation (or total fasting) as the step 4 of weight reduction diet, an extreme metabolic alteration takes place, which is characterized by ketosis. The same metabolic alteration is found by a fat-protein-diet (a so-called **ketogenic diet**), where hypercholesterolemia and **hyperuricemia** are common side effects. The carbohydrate-protein weight reduction diet is poor in health risks. Furthermore the normal metabolic pattern is maintained during this kind of diet if enough carbohydrates are provided per day (i.e. 80-100 g/day).